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25 May 1982

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No. 2627

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DEVALUATION OF PULA REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 17

[Text]

GABORONE. — Botswana has devalued the pula 10 percent, effective immediately, against a basket of currencies with which it is linked, says the Bank of Botswana.

A Bank of Botswana spokesman said the pula has been floating too high against the South African rand, which itself has fallen 30 percent against the US dollar over the last 15 months.

The rand has an important place in the currency basket against which the bank values the pula, banking sources said.

But the exact composition of the basket is not known.

One pula equalled 1,12 rand on Thursday and was expected to fall to parity yesterday, the sources added.

The bank also said it had raised bank rate one percentage point to 12 percent from 11 per-

cent and prime lending rate 1,5 percentage points to 14,5 percent from 13 percent, effective immediately.

The central bank sets the prime lending rate, which is followed by all Botswana's commercial banks.

A Bank of Botswana spokesman said there would also be substantial Government Budget cuts, but gave no details.

Economists said Botswana, which mines about 15 percent of the world's diamonds, had been badly affected by current depressed diamond market conditions.

De Beers marketing body, the Central Selling Organisation, cut prices it paid for Botswana's diamonds last year and reduced purchases, and this had halved Botswana's diamond revenue, they added. — Reuter.

CSO: 4700/1193

## GOALS OF FIFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXPLAINED

Dakar AFRICA in French No 139, Mar 82 pp 37-38

[Article by Justine Le Norcy: "Cameroon Launches Its Fifth Development Plan (1981-1986)"]

[Text] This difficult period has yielded rather positive results. This is readily illustrated by a few examples taken from different fields.

First of all, the population has increased from 4 million to 8,600,000, and real income per capita has more than doubled: the goal set has been achieved. The source of this increase in income is to be found both in the farm sector and the industrial sector. In fact, agriculture, which still accounts for 30 percent of the gross domestic product, provides employment for 70 percent of the active population and yields up to 70 percent of the income in foreign exchange. A special effort was carried out in the foodstuffs sector and in improvement of the standard of living for the rural masses.

Industry, for its part, has seen substantial growth. Industrial production is up 12 percent, business turnover 15 percent, and investments 19 percent. The effort was initially focused on developing industries to replace imports, and in a second phase, on the development of better integrated industries in order to ensure the processing of raw materials.

In the energy sector, the production of electricity has currently reached 1.4 billion kilowatt hours, a figure which will soon be doubled when the Song Loulou Dam, recently inaugurated, is fully operational. Oil, with a total of 3.8 million tons in 1980-1981, is meeting the needs of the country, and a part is even being exported.

### Infrastructures

At the same time, the infrastructures, the basis of all development, have undergone considerable upsurge. Where ports are concerned, Douala has seen an increase in its traffic from 3,300,000 tons in 1980 to 7 million tons, which capacity is expected to double in the years to come. Major studies are underway with a view to the development of the deepwater ports of Victoria (Cap Limboh) and Kribi (Rocher du Loup).

Cameroon is feeling an ever increasing need to have its own companies take over its transportation facilities. For example, in the maritime sector, Cameroon Shipping Lines, which handles more than 400,000 tons per year with its six vessels, was established.

In the air transport sector, Cameroon Airlines, established in 1971, has undergone even greater development. It has invested heavily, particularly with the purchase of a Boeing 747 last April. And of the one million passengers handled last year, 600,000 were carried by the national company.

Although still most inadequate, the road network has grown from 6500 kilometers to 20,500 kilometers (the work on the Douala-Yaounde road has just been started), and there are now 44,500 kilometers of tracks. The railroad network has seen similar expansion, with an increase in handling capacity from 1.5 million tons in 1960 to between 8 and 10 million tons at present. However much remains to be done in these latter two sectors to guarantee the proper and speedy transportation of goods and equipment through the country.

Tourist facilities have developed similarly, with a special effort being made in the realm of hotel capacity. In fact, there are numerous plans for large hotels and some have already been successfully launched in Douala and Yaounde.

#### Cameroon of the Future

Cameroon is well aware that "international aid will continue to decrease and it is necessary to learn to depend less and less on the generosity of others, but on the contrary, on the country itself, and its capacity to master the future."

Development will thus have to be based on greater participation by the people, and this is the prospect which will guide the long-term and medium-term economic and social projects (the present five-year plan).

One important fact: the population will exceed 13 million by the year 2000, and the towns will absorb more than half this population, whereas at present barely 30 percent of the people live in towns. As a first goal, because of this growth, it will be necessary to establish a balance between the towns and the countryside, ensuring the extension of water and electrical facilities. It will be necessary to increase income by guaranteeing just and compensatory prices, without however threatening the effort undertaken to improve the standard of living for urban consumers.

In fact, the Fifth Plan must include a national food plan to guarantee self-sufficiency in this sector. To achieve this, a new type of relations between the administration and the peasants needs to be created, favoring responsibility for each farm zone, through integrated structures, and developing the training of rural development agents.

Productivity in the rural sector must be increased, and there must be mastery of production, the processing of farm products and, above all, the marketing of them. These latter activities can be the source of substantial income. Agriculture will thus remain a key sector and the success of the national economy will depend upon it in large part.

Industrial development will nonetheless see a new upsurge. How will this be achieved?

By exploiting the natural assets. Mining activity in particular will play a more important role in development. "The state will take still more energetic measures to make the national geological and mining research bodies operational."

This will be done by creating new hydroelectric plants.

And above all, it will be done by processing raw materials domestically. This will be done by large enterprises, of course, but by the small and medium-sized businesses and the traditional sector as well.

All of these efforts will only bear fruit if Cameroon succeeds in mastering its trade sector. This is the reason for the need for the development of small integrated distribution networks and substantial improvement in the road and railroad networks.

#### Investments

Having defined the main guidelines for the long-term projects, let us examine the choices made for Fifth Plan investments in terms of figures.

The total comes to 2,300,000,000,000 CFA francs as compared to 725 billion for the Fourth Plan, with an annual average of 460 billion. The rural sector will have undisputed priority: crop raising, livestock breeding, fishing and forestry will account for 23.7 percent of the investments. Next comes communications infrastructures (ports, roads, railroads, postal and telecommunication facilities) with 21.1 percent. The secondary sector (industry, traditional crafts, the small and average businesses, mining and energy) ranks third, with 16.4 percent. The education, health, culture, urban development, equipment and research centers share 31 percent of the investments. Last comes the tertiary sector: trade, transportation and tourism, with 7.7 percent.

All of these investments should lead to a gross domestic product of 2,035,000,000,000 in 1985-1986, resulting in an annual growth rate of 5 percent in the gross domestic product, or a rate of growth in the gross domestic product per capita of 4.53 percent per year.

It is the extractive industries which will see the strongest rate of growth for these five future years: 31 percent increase over the Fourth Plan (8.5 percent for construction and public works, and 6.5 percent for transportation and communications).

#### Financing

First remark: private financing is clearly developing in relation to that during the Fourth Plan, now covering 40 percent of the total investments, "mainly going into the industrial sector."

As to public financing, 43.5 percent comes from Cameroon, either through budget savings (19.8 percent), local public resources (17.2 percent), or again, local loans (6.5 percent).

The remaining 16.5 percent of the public financing comes either from new loans (9.7 percent), loans already obtained (4.7 percent) or subsidies (2.1 percent).

Cameroon wants to avoid an excessive increase in the foreign indebtedness burden. It wants to remain cautious as to loans contracted on the private market and to orient the product of these loans toward productive projects likely to produce profits.

### Conclusion

It can be stated that the Fifth Plan remains faithful to the planned liberal approach and that it will leave a wide scope for private business within the framework established, of course, by regulation. It will allow cautious and realistic growth and it should lead to an overall balance of resources and jobs in 1985-1986 totaling 2,656,600,000,000 CFA francs.

### Comparison Between 1972-1980 and 1985-1986

The table below comparing the resources and jobs in 1979-80 and 1985-86 shows the development and the rate of growth between the beginning and the end of this plan period.

Billions of CFA francs	1979-1980	1985-1986	Annual Increase
Gross Domestic Product	1,356.2	2,035.2	+7%
Goods and services imported	363.9	621.2	+9.3%
Resources	1,720.1	2,656.4	
Gross formation	288.1	468.3	+8.4%
Goods and services exported	378.6	645.2	+9.3%
Final consumption	1,053.4	1,542.9	+6.5%
Jobs	1,720.1	2,656.4	

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CSO: 4719/795



LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SAUDI ARABIA

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Yesterday Minister of Economy and Plan Maigari Bello Bouba signed a major loan agreement with Dr Saleh al-Humaidan, director general of the Saudi Development Fund.

The agreement provides for a loan in the amount of 8,600,000 dollars (2,438,000,000 CFA francs) destined for the financing of expansion of the areas being developed by the Company for the Development and Processing of Wheat (SODEBLE) located in Adamoua. The obtaining of financing from the Saudi Development Fund of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will allow the SODEBLE to develop 10,000 hectares, an operation which is scheduled to be completed in August 1986.

With the signing of this agreement, the total volume of financial aid provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the United Republic of Cameroon comes to a total of 117 million Saudi riyals (the equivalent of almost 12 billion CFA francs). In addition, the Saudi Development Fund is committed to partial financing of the last section of the Transcameroon Railroad, involving more than 62 million Saudi riyals, or about 7.7 billion CFA francs.

It should be emphasized that the Saudi Development Fund is one of the numerous channels through which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is providing aid to the developing countries in general and to Cameroon in particular.

To this end, this friendly and brotherly country is participating in the activities of seven major international financial institutions, including the Islamic Development Bank (IBD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (FAD), the Arab Bank for African Economic Development (BADEA), and others.

Minister of Economy and Plan Maigari Bello Bouba took the opportunity offered in this connection to stress the full importance the Cameroon government ascribes to cooperation with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and he asked the director general of the technical departments to convey the profound gratitude of the government of Cameroon to the high level authorities in his country.

The ceremony at which this important loan agreement was signed was attended by our minister of agriculture, Felix Tonye Mbog, and His Excellency Abdoul Rahman Alakil, the charge d'affaires at the embassy of Saudi Arabia in Cameroon.

## CAMEROON

### BRIEFS

REFUGEE CAMPS CLOSED--Authorities in the Cameroon have definitively closed the refugee camp for Chadians in Kousseri (extreme northern part of the country), despite the protests of the refugees over the past several weeks, it was learned on Monday, 22 March, at the office of the High Refugee Commissariat (HCR) in Yaounde. The participation of some 50 soldiers was "forceful but orderly," the same source stressed. The approximately 20,000 Chadian refugees who had been living in the camp had the choice of returning to Ndjameña or being transferred to the Poli region, about 400 miles into the territory of Cameroon. Almost 5,000 refugees chose repatriation, while 2,500 were dispatched along the route toward Poli. Other refugees were successful in reaching Nigeria, where a camp was created several months ago to the west of Kousseri, not far from the frontier. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Mar 82 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/795

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

### BRIEFS

KOLINGBA STRESSING AGRICULTURE--Bangui, April 24--The Central African Republic's head of state, General Andre Kolingba, is looking to the next stage of his plan to set the country on its feet again. Following moves to clean up the management of public finance, restore a climate of confidence and get the people down to work, Gen. Kolingba, who was handed power by President David Dacko last September, aims to lift the country economically. He is placing his hopes in the rural sector, whose production is closely linked to the national economy. More than 80 per cent of the population lives by agriculture, which also supplies most of the country's exports--between 60 and 77 per cent from 1971 to 1977, and 54 per cent in 1978. But preceding governments failed to take proper steps to help rural dwellers develop. They neglected to maintain roads and tracks, making it impossible for peasants to distribute and sell their produce, and imposed innumerable taxes, charges and levies. Gen. Kolingba's intention is to reverse this trend, as shown by the planned establishment of an Agricultural Credit Bank and the raising of the price paid for seed-cotton by one-sixth. The idea is both to involve the farmer closely in the national recovery programme and to improve the living conditions of large areas of the population. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1194

## ACTIVITIES OF VISITING WFTU DELEGATION DESCRIBED

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 559, 3 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] A delegation representing the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), headed by Mr Robert Lejeune, secretary for educational problems in Africa, spent 4 days in Pointe-Noire.

At 10 a.m. on Friday, 26 March, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to political authorities in the city. During the afternoon, they had a working session with all of the members of the regional trade union committee in the public rooms of the headquarters of the CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation].

In the course of this work, Comrade Francois Ema, head of the education department of the regional trade union committee, who is serving as interim secretary general, spoke first.

First of all he welcomed the distinguished guests, and he then set forth the organizational structure of the CSC in vertical and horizontal terms. He also discussed the functioning of these structures in Kouilou, the difficulties the committee is experiencing, in the educational sector above all, and the availability and recruiting of trade union officials for staffing the workers. He went on moreover to refer to international solidarity, the indispensable guarantee for the struggle against the armaments race and for the maintenance of peace among nations.

Mr Robert Lejeune, for his part, sincerely thanked the regional trade union committee for the warm welcome given the delegation. Mr Lejeune, who spoke at length about worker and trade union education problems, the main goal of his mission, did not fail to voice the very special interest the WFTU has in the CSC and the extent of the solidarity between them.

In the course of their discussions, the parties involved reviewed all the problems having to do with the organization of the two trade union organizations, above all where education is concerned.

At 8 a.m. on Saturday, 27 March, a lecture was given on the concept of trade union education by this WFTU expert at the labor exchange hall.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Diosso and Bas-Kouilou gorges.

On the morning of Sunday, 28 March, the delegation made another excursion to Congolese-Angolan frontier and to Lake Nanga.

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CSO: 4719/818

RESULTS OF JOINT CONGOLESE-CUBAN COMMISSION SESSION

Brazzaville MWETI in French No 559, 3 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts] The work of the third session of the mixed Congolese-Cuban commission which began on 29 March last was completed yesterday at the lecture hall of the Ministry of Cooperation. As was the case initially, the Congolese delegation was headed by Comrade Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, deputy minister to the presidency charged with cooperation, while the delegation from the Republic of Cuba was headed by Comrade Ramon Darias, minister and president of the state committee for standardization and metrology.

This session was convoked pursuant to the cooperation agreement signed on 12 May 1978 between the People's Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Cuba. When the work was completed, Comrades Aime-Emmanuel Yoka and Ramon Darias proceeded to sign three relatively major documents, including a general cooperation agreement, in accordance with which the already mutually advantageous cooperation is strengthened further. The second document initialed by the two delegation heads pertains to the general bases for the economic, technical and scientific cooperation between our two countries. Finally, they signed the report confirming the completion of the work.

This report confirms the maintenance of Cuban technical aid in certain sectors, the training of Congolese cadres in particular, and provides for the participation of the Republic of Cuba in the achievement of certain projects within the 5-year plan.

Following the work of this session, a joint statement in which the two parties expressed their satisfaction and their desire to strengthen this already fruitful cooperation, was published.

Its main guidelines were as follows. After a detailed examination of the points included in the agenda, the two parties expressed their great satisfaction with the efforts made by each with a view to strengthening this cooperation. In addition, they expressed satisfaction with the spirit of understanding, solidarity and frankness which characterized their meetings.

Both parties confirmed their desire to continue to join efforts to expand and strengthen the fields of action for cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Ramon Darias met with Col Louis Sylvain-Goma, a member of the political bureau, prime minister and head of the cabinet. He also visited Nkayi and Pointe-Noire, accompanied by Comrade Aime-Emmanuel Yoka.

Comrade Ramon Darias met with Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the CC of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state, and president of the Council of Ministers, in Loubomo, to which he was paying a working visit.

The Cuban delegation expressed its warm thanks to the Congolese people and government for the warm welcome and the hospitality enjoyed by its members during their stay.

The fourth session of the mixed intergovernmental Congolese-Cuban commission will be held in Havana in 1983, at a date to be established via diplomatic channels.

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CSO: 4719/818

BRIEFS

PRC PROTOCOL SIGNED--A protocol of agreement pertaining to the building of a 200-bed hospital in Loandgili II, near Pointe-Noire, was signed at the Ministry of Cooperation on Saturday by the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of the Congo. The construction of this hospital is a part of the 5-year plan projects. The work is scheduled to begin, in principle, in 1984. China was represented at the signing ceremony by its ambassador to the Congo, Comrade Hu Shudu, and the Republic of the Congo was represented by the secretary general for cooperation, Comrade Frank Gaston Tsikabaka-Loupey. [Text] [Brazzaville MWETI in French No 556, 30 Mar 82 p 7] 5157

BIMONTHLY REGIONAL NEWSPAPER (ACI)--A bimonthly newspaper, ECHOS DE LA CUVETTE, has just begun publication in the Cuvette region. ECHOS DE LA CUVETTE is a bimonthly news and training organ published by the party committee in the Cuvette region. The first issue of this newspaper came out yesterday, and included the following sections: editorial, main guidelines of the 5-year plan, news of the region, news of mass organizations, review of regional activities, militant's page, party propaganda, culture and sports, general information, and bulletins. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE LIACI in French 4 Mar 82 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/818



## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

### BRIEFS

PRESIDENT ON CONSTITUTION--President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo said recently his government would publish a new constitution by August which provided for free elections. President Nguema, who officially opened a three-day UN-sponsored fund-raising conference for his country, told reporters his government had promised to promulgate a constitution by the third anniversary of his advent to power in August 1979 and would do so. He said the government had declared a general amnesty and would like to see all those who had fled the country during the previous regime return and help in the work of reconstruction. He denied charges in a statement issued in Geneva by the Alianza Nacional de Restauracion Democratic (ANRD) that the present government was still suppressing political opposition and had jailed 340 opponents without trial, executing one of them. "I know nothing about anybody being put in prison," he said. But to combat disorder and maintain peace, the government had for the moment prohibited political parties, he said. Once the constitution was promulgated, it would be put to a national referendum, to be followed by elections. He declined to give a timetable for the elections. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 p 1225]

CSO: 4700/1195

PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURE SECTOR REPORTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Apr 82 p 14

[Text] Abidjan, April 25--Agricultural production in Ivory Coast should reach a satisfactory level in 1982 in spite of difficult conditions in international markets, the national Chamber of Commerce predicted in its monthly bulletin published here.

Agriculture remains "the strongest pillar" of the country's development, the bulletin said.

First estimates say the cocoa crop will rise from 405,000 metric tons last year to 420,000 this year, but coffee will fall from 365,000 tons in the previous season to 300,000. Both harvests are expected to be later than usual.

The Chamber of Commerce said the fall in coffee output would have little effect, as there were ample stocks in reserve from the last harvest.

Production of cotton will reach 132,000 tons, compared with the original target of 136,000. But exports of tropical woods are expected to be boosted by the rise in the value of the dollar, which penalises some of Ivory Coast's competitors, notably the Philippines.

The banana and pineapple crop is expected to remain steady. Exports of bananas last season showed an 11.6 per cent fall to 105,487 tons, while pineapple shipments were similar to the previous season at 88,064 tons.

Food Crops

Tinned pineapple production is now recovering from the slump in the international market which has lasted since 1978. Results in 1981 are expected to be more encouraging.

Palm oil production, at around 164,000 tons, is expected to be far better than last year's 133,144 tons, as a result of more favourable rainfall, but still worse than 1980's 167,509. Many trees are now too old and the authorities have started a replanting programme.

Rubber production last year hit 22,370 tons, well above the 21,000-ton target fixed in the 1976 five-year plan.

Of food crops, rice showed a fall, partly due to difficulties experienced in the collection system, and the Agriculture Ministry plans to take steps to improve production soon.

Increased soya and manioc production planned are in line with the government's policy of national self-sufficiency, while sugar output is expected to reach 170,000 tons, compared with last year's 143,000. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 4700/1199

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR STUDIES

Tannarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 13 Mar 82 p 5

[Article by Liliane Rahantaso]

[Text] Ratsivalaka--The SECREN [Naval Construction and Repair Studies Company], the first socialist enterprise on the Grand Island took over from the DCAN [Naval Construction and Weapons Directorate] on 2 February 1975. The former naval base, which was responsible for the maintenance of the French fleet, was organized on the basis of the same structure as the DCAN in Brest, Toulon, Dakar and Papeete, and it enjoyed military status.

Working under the direction of the OMNIS [National Military Office for Strategic Industry], the SECREN was originally established as the Naval Construction and Repair Company. As of 1978, when it had reached a turnover total of 2.6 billion, it became the Naval Construction and Repair Studies Company. Its headquarters remains in Antsiranana.

It maintains relations with the maritime transport and fishing companies, in brief with all enterprises possessing vessels. The Antsiranana Naval Air Base (BANA) is still at present its best customer, although this is after all a captive market. As its acronym indicates, the SECREN thus concerns itself with specific activities.

Repairs

The company has loyal clients, to wit, such countries as Tanzania and Saudi Arabia. A shipbuilder in this latter country has an average of two or three vessels overhauled each year. These are steadier companies than the local transport firms, because they have a regular maintenance schedule in addition to the repairs occasioned by damage.

This work is of several sorts, ranging from a simple rating check (a kind of technical inspection) to the conversion of a vessel, and including repairs to the hull or the engine. For example, an Arab client recently had a roll on-roll off vessel (a kind of LCT which can carry vehicles) into a vessel equipped to carry animals. Thus converted, the ship became a livestock transport. It can carry 15,000 sheep, zebu, camels or goats.

## Hull

In this work, let us note that the keel (submerged part of the hull) must be checked each year at a minimum. It is a fact that the chemical and vegetative action of the sea is intensive. The vessel is placed in drydock for cleaning and inspection for cathodic erosion. What is this? In the course of repairs, the expert knows exactly where to place zinc plates on the keel to reduce the erosion of the steel due to the cathode effect (more rapid on zinc than on steel). This operation is a difficult one, because in order to place a vessel in drydock 70,000 square meters of water must be pumped out! The cost is assessed per meter and per day, and comes to about 2,000 Malagasy francs per meter-day.

Weighting companies such as the Veritas Bureau and Lloyds Register of Shipping have experts who check on the condition of engines. Their work involves above all establishing if the wear is normal and if the various parts still remain within acceptable tolerance levels.

Vessels are required to have such inspections. It is the experts who establish the limits for each of them. Thus, when a ship owner needs an expert, the SECREN may become involved. By way of information, note that a propeller can weigh from 1 to 10 tons! Expert decisions are made after the work of dismantling in the workshops.

In metal construction, the SECREN has a rather wide range of activities. It already has a list of products presented in catalog form. The company can provide specifications to any interested body. For example it may offer a 23.40 meter patrol boat for use in ports. A ship owner, after inspecting the catalog, can obtain a product produced to his specifications, although this is more costly.

The SECREN can manufacture various kinds of vessels, as well as numerous types of pumps for agriculture and industry (propeller pumps, double suction pumps and multistage pumps). In addition, it also builds bridges and tanks for hydrocarbons. All the heavy metal structural items can be produced in its workshops (metal frameworks for vessels, dam bridges, etc.).

## Problems

The SECREN is experiencing certain difficulties currently, its main problem is underemployment in naval construction. From the military point of view, there is hardly any market. Mr Kilobo, one of the high-ranking officials in the company, says that it would be necessary, for example, to build five ships like the Vatsy for the merchant marine every year in order for the SECREN to be profitable and to work at full capacity. It was structured for such work.

Limited demand is thus restricting its field of action. Moreover, the building of the Vatsy cost a mere 400 million, resulting in the present impasse. The volume of work is inevitably at a standstill. In addition, the development of

means of production and international competition are only adding to the difficulties. The only possible client for the company would be the state or state enterprises. Currently, the development of a number of infrastructure projects of an industrial and economic sort, however, justifies the company's hopes for a serious and confident clientele in the near future.

5157

CSO: 4719/779

## POLITICAL SURVIVAL OF RAMGOOLAM IN JEOPARDY

Madras THE HINDU in English 21, 22 Apr 82

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[21 Apr 82 p 8]

[Text]

**A** BOEING 707 takes nearly six hours of non-stop flying from Bombay over the vast expanse of the Indian Ocean to get to Mauritius, a little India south of the Equator, some 4,200 km away from the shores of the subcontinent. It is the only place in the world outside India where people of Indian origin are in majority and in power, facing the cross-currents of big power rivalries in the Indian ocean. A non-aligned country, Mauritius has been resisting these pressures and retaining its special identity as an uncommitted island nation, while preserving its filial bonds with India, the spiritual home for the bulk of its population.

This exotic island with some of the finest beaches, lagoons and coral reefs in the world was formed thousands of years ago through an undersea volcanic eruption in the south-west Indian Ocean. The legendary home of the dodo, an extinct bird that had become a part of the English idiom, Mauritius remained uninhabited for centuries until the Arab seafarers sailing from the African coast had their first glimpse of it about 500 years ago.

Then followed the Portuguese mariners, the Dutch discoverers and the French conquerors who established the first settlement and brought in slaves from Madagascar and Mozambique to grow sugarcane on the rich phosphoric soil that was ideally suited for it. The British subsequently seized the island from the French during the Napoleonic wars and used it thereafter as a maritime base for guarding the imperial sea routes to the East.

**Predominant**

The island, about half the size of Sikkim, has a polyglot population of roughly one million, a mixture of many races and religions. Nearly two-thirds of its people are of Indian origin, while one-quarter are Creoles with small pockets of Franco-Mauritian whites, Chinese, Arabs and Britons. The ethnic composition, when further sub-divided into religious groupings, leaves the Hindus as the most predominant community constituting a little over 50 per cent of the total population, with Christians representing 30 per cent, Muslims 16 per cent and the rest the remaining four per cent.

The great majority of Indian origin settlers who came as indentured labour to work on the sugarcane plantations hailed from Bihar, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (former Madras Presidency) while Punjab, Sind and the old Kathiawar area provided a smaller percentage.

About 15 different languages are spoken, although almost everybody speaks Creole, a mixture of French and Swahili with a smattering of English. But French is widely used, despite the fact that English is the official language. The very isolation of this idyllic island, combined with the multiplicity of its racial and religious composition plus the complexity of its ethnic and cultural inter-action, has given Mauritius an integral personality all its own with very few social strains.

There have, no doubt, been some instances of racial discord and communal tension both before and after independence, but by and large the people have managed

to live in amity, quite conscious of their unity in diversity and a shared faith in their common destiny.

### **Tourist paradise**

As a tourist paradise, Mauritius has adapted itself to western ways of life without abandoning its inherited traditions. The island's coastline is studded with resort hotels and holiday homes, and chartered flights from Britain, France, Germany, South Africa and Australia bring in plane-loads of tourists in search of sun. The Government does not interfere unduly with their fun and frolic so long as they do not take liberties with the local laws or indulge in racial prejudices.

There are no irksome restrictions on discos and casinos, banking and telecommunication facilities are good, roads are excellent and cars are easily available on hire for driving around this small island of long distances. The fact that one has to fly a long way to get to Mauritius does not dampen the enthusiasm of tourists from distant lands, since they get good value for what they spend on a holiday in this place.

Next to sugar exports, tourism serves as a major source of revenue, generating local employment and bringing in foreign exchange.

The secret of this success has been the stability of Mauritius and the leader largely responsible for it is the country's Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, a formidable father figure whose name is almost synonymous with all that is best in liberal tradition. As one who had led the freedom struggle he was the natural choice to head the Government when Mauritius attained its independence. A medical practitioner by profession, he brought into politics the reassuring touch of a family doctor with all that is best in bedside manners. An able administrator and a man of compassion, he won the trust of his people and also earned their respect and admiration.

He was able to hold together the principal communities when there were threats of racial and communal violence in the wake of independence, largely because of the people's abiding faith in his integrity and determination to do justice to all of them.

### **Multi-racial State**

As a product of a freedom movement, Sir Seewoosagur succeeded in inspiring confidence not only among people of Indian origin but also the minorities including the Creoles who were suffering from a strong sense of alienation. Though he headed a Government that was largely Indian in its composition, nobody accused him of running a pro-Indian administration that was unsympathetic to the interests of other communities in this multi-racial State. One of

the first things he did as Prime Minister was to get his old friend and colleague, Sir Ramon Osman, appointed Governor-General after the transfer of power, transforming a close association established from their student days in England into a political partnership for preserving the multi-racial and inter-communal character of the new Government.

In the last 15 years of his stewardship since independence, Sir Seewoosagur has done what he could to uphold the interests of this island and champion the cause of his people. But like all other leaders of the Third World, he also has not been able to keep pace with the rising expectations of his people. The result is that Mauritius, too, is faced with the backlash of strident nationalism, deepening social ferment and urge for rapid progress to make freedom more meaningful for the restive younger sections.

The island's mono crop economy based on the vagaries of international sugar prices has made Mauritius increasingly vulnerable to both foreign and domestic politico-economic pressures. A unique feature of its rapidly growing population is that more than half of the people are below 21 and, with the reduction of the voting age to 18, the island's volatile young men are able to tilt the scales in an election.

Thanks to its good educational standards, Mauritius has been turning out matriculates and graduates on a much larger scale than it can absorb into various professions. The result is growing unemployment and political discontent in the wake of economic stagnation. The island is beset with its share of inflation and its happy-go-lucky people who have been used to the good things of life simply cannot understand what has gone wrong with them.

It is not surprising if this sense of bewilderment has led to a consummate urge for change quite unmindful of the consequences.

It is this dichotomy in Mauritian politics that has led to the emergence of the MMM — Mouvement Militant Mauricien — under the leadership of Mr. Paul Berenger, a militant Franco-Mauritian with no emotional links at all with the Indian subcontinent. This little island with less than a million people has more political parties than it can manage and consequently no single one can hope to get a majority on its own except in coalition with others based on political or parochial interests.

### **Govt. of National Unity**

The ruling Labour Party led by Sir Seewoosagur had to forge a common front with others first to campaign for independence and then to form a Government. He was obliged to carry forward the principle of coalition to the stage of forming a Government of National Unity with the



participation of the main Opposition party — Party Maurician Social Democratic (PMSD) — to ensure stability and continuity, to allay the misgivings of the Creoles representing nearly a quarter of the population.

The mercurial leader of PMSD, Sir Gaetan Duval, is a successful barrister and a colourful personality in Mauritian life. Though he opposed independence fearing Indian dominance, he has many friends in India and has been paying many private visits to this country. He joined the first Government of National Unity as Foreign Minister in December, 1969, barely 20 months after independence in March, 1968, but was dropped four years later following sharp differences with the Prime Minister over foreign policy issues. Meanwhile PMSD led by him had split into two groups representing the fair-skinned and dark-skinned Creoles.

The eclipse of Duval, followed by the decline in the popularity of the Labour Party, provided the necessary impetus and opportunity for MMM to project itself as the watchdog of the poor and the unemployed, cutting across racial and communal alignments. It emerged as the single largest party in the 1976 elections narrowly missing an absolute majority in the 70-member Parliament. PMSD came to the rescue of the ruling Labour Party and enabled it to form another coalition Government, although Duval himself had been defeated in these elections.

#### Appealing programme

The irony of the Mauritian politics has been that while the survival of Sri Seewoosagur's party depended on the unity of the Indian community, MMM's ability to pose itself as a credible alternative rested on its capacity to divide it. The main plank of MMM in the current campaign for the impending elections in June is its pledge to nationalise the big sugar estates and business houses, break of special relationship with Britain, severance of all links with South Africa, demand for the return of Diego Garcia and dismantling of the

American base, jobs for unemployed youth and improved working conditions for the people with better welfare measures. This is an appealing programme with a populist accent that has helped MMM to cut across the traditional ethnic and caste barriers with the promise of a rapid socio-economic transformation.

The ruling right-wing coalition headed by Sir Seewoosagur has certainly been put on the defensive, compelling it to fight hard to dispel the impression that the MMM upsurge represented a rejection of orthodoxy and conservatism in favour of radical changes. But the situation is not as despairing for the ruling coalition as is generally imagined in India, since a good many of those who are disillusioned with the performance of the present Government are also scared of the prospect of MMM's militancy which they fear may not be a change for the better in the present circumstances.

It is only the articulate sections of the unemployed youth and the disaffected groups among the working classes that are prepared to go the whole hog with MMM irrespective of consequences. The electorate is thus faced with a sort of Hobson's choice and the outcome may not be too flattering to either side in these elections in the highly complex situation in the island.

A grand old man who has been in active politics and power in one form or the other for the last 35 years from the early days of home rule, Sir Seewoosagur has still plenty of fight left in him — at 82 he is as agile as a man half his age and keeps up cheerfully to a grinding daily routine with aplomb exuding self-assurance. It would be a big mistake to imagine that he is a spent force who can no longer bear the cross and cope with the wave of change sweeping Mauritius, while the Third World watches this remorseless drama with some apprehension because of the high stakes in the Indian Ocean. And once again he is playing his trump card by wooing Duval in an ambitious bid to outmanoeuvre MMM in this battle of wits.

[22 Apr 82 p 8]

[Text]

**T**HE Achilles' heel of party politics in Mauritius is Diego Garcia, since almost everybody who is anybody in the island's public life has to denounce the mounting U.S. military presence in this atoll in mid-Indian Ocean, to prove one's bona fides and qualify for popular backing in the coming elections. The MMM leader, Mr. Paul Berenger, has been projecting the demand for its immediate and unqualified

reversion as one of the main themes of his campaign to embarrass the ruling Labour Party with an aggressive advocacy of the Mauritian claim.

If the Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, has chosen to speak with relative moderation, it is not because he condones the earlier British action in detaching the Chagos archipelago from Mauritius before its independence or later sub-leasing

Diego Garcia to the U.S. to set up a military base. He had to choose his words carefully in reasserting the Mauritian claim to the territory without in any way jeopardising its interest. But in the process he has rendered himself vulnerable to further misrepresentation by his political opponents, who have been fiercely denouncing him as an apologist of the Western military build-up in the Indian Ocean.

Despite his repeated pleas for the restoration of the archipelago to Mauritian sovereignty, MMM has been accusing him of double talk and even hypocrisy by pointing out that he had not categorically ruled out the possibility of a subsequent lease of the atoll to the U.S. with adequate compensation.

### Sore point

It is a sore point that has led to some degree of misunderstanding even with India which has otherwise been supporting him all these years as one of the central figures of the non-aligned movement. Though Mauritius is not a part of the African Community, Sir Seewoosagur made the island a member of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and even hosted a summit in his country while he was president of the organisation.

He is well aware that the political importance of Mauritius lies in its close affinity with the Afro-Asian nations, especially the littoral States of the Indian Ocean, and not in undue identification with the Western powers, more especially Britain and the United States. He has, therefore, been aiming at a balanced relationship that would enable Mauritius to trade with South Africa and maintain minimal links with it, without in any way compromising the island's political position.

It is not easy to perform such a delicate balancing operation even at the best of times, let alone in moments of increasing tensions in the Indian Ocean. He has tried to do what he could with consummate skill to safeguard the interests of Mauritius by extracting all the advantages open to it in this complex situation. He consciously opted for a policy of offsetting the island's dependence on the West with countervailing relationship with both China and the Soviet Union.

He did not hesitate to dismiss the former Foreign Minister, Sir Gaetan Duval, even at the risk of a collapse of his coalition Government, when the Creole leader advocated friendship with South Africa, a pro-Western tilt in foreign policy and even offer of base facilities to the U.S. in the name of counteracting communist influence. As a staunch nationalist, he has firmly adhered to non-alignment and done his best to steer a middle course avoiding Big Power entanglements, while pursuing

a policy of close friendship with India, a mother country for the great majority of his people.

### Liability

It is not uncommon in a democracy even for a powerful and successful Prime Minister to be a poor judge of men when it comes to one's own party colleagues. Sir Seewoosagur has no doubt been served well by some very competent Ministers and senior civil servants, but he had also to carry on his shoulders some undeserving ones who have proved to be a big liability in the long run. The old man's personal integrity and sincerity of purpose have never been questioned by his political opponents, but they have been highly critical of his tendency to shield those accused of various infractions.

Some of the senior Cabinet members like the Finance Minister, Sir Veeraswami Ringadoo, the Foreign Minister, Sir Harold Walter, and the Minister of Agriculture, Sir Sateam Bookell, have been pillars of strength to the Prime Minister, but the same cannot be said about several others in the Government.

One of the ablest men in Mauritius is the present Governor-General, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay, a former Cabinet Secretary, who has kept up the tradition set by his distinguished predecessor, Sir Ramon Osman, of acting as a friend, philosopher and guide of the Prime Minister in governing this small but highly diversified society with many latent antagonisms bred by ethnic, religious and caste prejudices.

He has given a new dimension to the constitutional concept of his office by making it known to all concerned that, first of all, it is his duty to assist and advice a legally constituted government to carry on with the administration as best as it could so long as it retained its majority in Parliament and that he would be happy to step down to make way for somebody else to facilitate political accommodation, if it became imperative in the process of forming a stable government after the coming elections.

It is anybody's guess at this stage what is going to happen in these elections. If it is not wise to hazard any forecast, it would be doubly wrong to write off any party in advance on the basis of subjective impressions. It is a neck-and-neck

race in which Sir Seewoosagur might still succeed in performing the hat-trick of a third victorious return in succession, or he might get swept over by the new wave of radicalism. In either case the stability of Mauritius would depend on the ability of the successful party or combination of parties in getting together a strong enough majority to run the Government.

The real danger will arise if MMM, for example, manages to scrape through and is called upon to assume the reins of power, but is unable to form a stable Government capable of implementing its radical programmes. There will be every risk in such a situation of Mr. Berenger and his colleagues feeling compelled to go in for a further lurch to the left even at the risk of dispensing with the delicate constitutional checks and balances inherent in the present dispensation.

It is for this reason that even those who are not happy with Sir Seewoosagur's Government and are yearning for a change begin to shudder at the thought of some inexperienced and volatile hotheads breathing down their necks and interfering in various ways with the personal liberties and economic freedoms they had taken for granted since independence.

#### **Tactician**

An extremely shrewd political tactician, Mr. Berenger is quite sensitive to this inherent contradiction in the present Mauritian situation. In a bold gamble to woo the Indian majority, or at least an influential section of it, he has declared well in advance that, if MMM wins the elections, the next Prime Minister will be Mr. Aneerood Jugnaut, the nominal party president of Indian origin, with Mr. Harish Boodoon, leader of the Socialist Party in alliance as Deputy Prime Minister and himself the Finance Minister but wielding all the power from behind the scenes.

He has declared quite often that in an Indian majority society like Mauritius, the Prime Minister has to be an Indian to evoke the requisite confidence amongst them. To demonstrate the sincerity of his assertion, he visited Delhi a few months back to establish contact with Mrs. Gandhi in an effort to prove to his people that he would be no less acceptable to India if MMM was returned to power under his leadership.

The political eclipse of Sir Seewoosagur through an electoral reverse will not necessarily mean an abrupt rupture of the umbilical cord linking Mauritius with India since

countries are resilient enough to readjust themselves to such changing situations. The Indian majority in Mauritius will still continue to look upon India as the country of their ancestors and, therefore, their own spiritual home.

It is unlikely that India would curtail its aid programmes and technical assistance all because of a change of Government in Mauritius. But what the new Government does will certainly influence the attitudes of the other Indian Ocean communities with their pro-British or pro-French proclivities and political preferences. As a white-Franco-Mauritian, Mr. Berenger himself might develop the ambition of emerging as their spokesman.

#### **India's attitude**

It is not India's policy to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of Mauritius to influence the outcome of these elections. The Government has been so scrupulously refraining from any action that could even remotely be misconstrued as interference that it has decided to defer even a routine ministerial meeting of the joint commission till the end of the elections. But at the same time it has been keeping up the momentum of economic and cultural cooperation.

The Mahatma Gandhi Institute in Mauritius, which is an eloquent symbol of Indo-Mauritian cooperation, continues to flourish under the able direction of Dr. Hazaree Singh, a close confidant of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. A man of dedication and true exponent of Indian culture, he divides his time between teaching Gandhism at Oxford and running the institute. He has written an excellent book on the impact of population movement in the Indian Ocean.

It is quite extraordinary that the interaction of ethnic diversities and domestic politics of a small island like Mauritius can make a wider impact on the power rivalries in a vast area like the Indian Ocean. But because of Diego Garcia's transformation into a major American base in the mid-Indian ocean, the outcome of the impending elections in Mauritius will have some bearing on the projection of this problem by the littoral States in their campaign against militarisation of the Indian Ocean.

The Grand Old Man of Mauritius is still well in command of the situation in the sense that he was able to bamboozle and extract an additional £4 million from Britain to pay for the rehabilitation of the 900 odd families displaced from Diego Garcia to make way for the construction of the American base. And though his electoral prospects are not as dismal as they seem to be from Delhi, it is still not possible to peer through the hazy crystal ball to see what is going to be his fate in the elections.

## MOZAMBIQUE

### YOUTH LEADER SPEAKS ABOUT CUBAN VISIT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Apr 82 p 3

[Report on interview with OJM Secretary General Zacarias Kupela on his trip to Cuba, by NOTICIAS; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "Cuban communist youth are free of prejudice. They are not content just to accept but combine that acceptance with critical analysis of what they are being asked to do," Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM], said yesterday at a press conference held with the national news media. Zacarias Kupela has just returned from the Republic of Cuba where, heading a delegation of his organization, he participated in the sessions of the Fourth Congress of the Cuban Union of Communist Youth [UJC], recently held in Havana.

The OJM secretary general said that the absence of prejudice among Cuban youth is reflected in the political maturity, enthusiasm and thoroughness with which they entered into the discussions scheduled by the congress. "We were highly impressed by this fact," he said.

#### We Saw a Youth-Leadership Rapprochement

In speaking of the impressions made on his delegation during the congress, the OJM secretary general said that every participant evidenced a thorough knowledge of the problems of the youth of his sector.

"We were impressed," he said, "by the manner in which the communist youth reported not only the successes but also the inadequacies of their organization. For example, when discussion centered around economic activity, the youth frankly and openly criticized the action of certain state sectors, whose representatives (some are ministers) arose to accept the criticism and give explanations. We saw a strong rapprochement between the youth and the party and state leaders.

#### Cuban Youth Today

At yesterday's press conference, Zacarias Kupela said that Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, spoke only at the closing session, although he was taking notes from the beginning to the end of the congress.

"The top Cuban leader," Kupela continued, "spoke extemporaneously for 3-1/2 hours expressing the satisfaction of the party and state leadership at the successes achieved by their youth. He pointed out, among other realities, that the 'Cuban youth movement is now more revolutionary than the society in which it was inspired,' alluding to a slogan of the UJC, expressed in those terms."

With regard to Mozambique's participation in the congress, Zacarias Kupela deplored the fact that his delegation arrived in Cuba with a certain amount of delay. However, he said that the meeting was converted into an internationalist congress: more than 130 foreign delegates were present and, among other things, they expressed their solidarity with Cuba and other Latin American countries.

#### Agreement Signed

The OJM delegation which Zacarias Kupela headed was the first to go to the Republic of Cuba. According to Kupela, the visit provided an opportunity for the signing of a cooperative agreement between the OJM and the UJC.

Among other provisions, the signed agreement calls for an exchange of experiences in various areas as well as of delegates at various levels. One of the commitments contained in the document is that of trips and joint solidarity youth festivals to be held annually, according to Zacarias Kupela.

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CSO: 4742/284

## MOZAMBIQUE

### DREDGER REPAIRS IN FLOATING DRYDOCK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] A floating drydock, recently obtained by the Mozambican Government from the Soviet Union, will begin its first large-scale operation in Maputo within a few days with the docking at its facilities last Wednesday of the dredger "Rovuma," our reporting staff learned at the site.

The dredger, "Rovuma," which is the largest unit of its kind in the country, will undergo major repairs; the work will be carried out with the assistance of Dutch technicians who have come to Mozambique for this purpose.

The major repairs of this naval unit are a result of technical cooperation accords signed between the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique and the Netherlands.

The floating drydock arrived in Mozambique in October and a few minor, experimental repairs have already been made at those facilities.

Built in the Netherlands in 1964, the "Rovuma" is a naval unit designed to handle various dredging projects with efficiency. It has a 960-hp engine and is equipped with two 200-kW generators each.

The unit is capable of transporting 2,800 tons of dredgings (sludge) and moves at a speed of 12 knots per hour. Empty, it weighs about 1,745 tons; it is 77.75 meters long and 13.4 meters wide.

The floating drydock, in turn, is a naval repair unit with a capacity of 4,500 tons; it can handle ships up to 130 meters long.

A total of 180-300 workers of various specialties can work inside the floating drydock, depending upon the amount of repair work to be done.

The drydock is equipped with various work sections, from mechanics to electricity, refrigeration, electronics and others, and it can handle several vessels inside its facilities at one time.

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CSO: 4742/284

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO GDR--"In August, about 900 students will go to the GDR to attend various professional training courses at the GDR-RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] Friendship School for a period of 7 years," said Joao Banze, head of the national service for primary education of the National Education Directorate. According to the same official, the students chosen in the various provinces are at the fourth grade level of primary school. During the first 4 years, the students will attend general courses to prepare for the eighth grade level. After this, they will be separated into various courses of professional training which they will attend for a maximum of 3 years. The students are attending preparatory schools in Nampula, Tete and Inhambane provinces. According to Joao Banze, of the 900 students, 35 will soon leave for the GDR to learn the language and subsequently serve as interpreters. The students will also be assisted by Mozambican teachers who, in this regard, will go to that country to give classes in Portuguese, history, political education and cultural activities. The remaining courses--biology, physics, mathematics, drawing and chemistry--will be the responsibility of German teachers. In addition to the students and teachers, there will be six other individuals in the education field who will direct the students in extracurricular activities and an education administrator, to be appointed by the party, who will serve as assistant director of the GDR-RPM Friendship School. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Apr 82 p 3] 8568

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES--Beira--The Maritime and River Transportation Enterprise has drastically reduced the fleet of vessels used to transport passengers and cargo in various parts of Sofala Province, according to Domingos Fernando, provincial director of transportation and communications. This reduction occurred because a number of vessels became unserviceable because of difficulties in their motor systems, further aggravated by poor maintenance. Poor maintenance, in turn, gives rise to inefficient traffic, even jeopardizing the life of the passenger. The provincial director of transportation and communications in Sofala said that there are areas where ships carry cargo and passengers under precarious conditions. He said that to remedy the situation, measures are being taken to restore the motorized vessels. He added that there are also plans to build new vessels and that this work will be coordinated at the central and provincial levels of the transportation sector. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Apr 82 p 2] 8568

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--Yesterday in Lichinga, Lt Gen Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense, officially presented Col Aurelio Manave, military commander of Niassa Province. Also presented was Maj Gen Atanasio Salvador

M'Tumuque, commander of the seventh motorized infantry brigade. It will be remembered that the appointment of generals and top-echelon officers was made by Marshal Samora Machel with their inauguration in Chaimite, Gaza Province, during the recent presidential visit in March. The minister of national defense arrived in Lichinga last Thursday, having come from Quelimane, capital of Zambezia Province, where he also presented Maj Gen Bonifacio Gruveta, military commander of Zambezia Province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Apr 82 p 1] 8568

CSO: 4742/284



NIGER

SOME OFFICIALS BELIEVED TO DISCOURAGE PRIVATE INITIATIVE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Arbi]

[Text] My cousin, who barely knows how to read and write French, and who does not therefore understand much of the economic and legal jargon of the modern day, found himself with funds enough to undertake the establishment of his own business.

He sold some assets, property and real estate, borrowed a little money left and right from family and friends, and finally set up a construction enterprise. This is the kind of business which prospers speedily in our country, as you know well.

The only thing is this: in order for an enterprise to prosper, it must first function. In other words, it must win a market, be awarded bids, etc.

And in this connection, you know, competition is rather tight, quite tight, and in general customers place their confidence first in normally established businesses, that is to say those based on a firm financial and legal foundation.

And it is on this last point here that my cousin feels somewhat handicapped. It is not a question of money, but the regulatory aspect. Can you imagine that for months, though he has paid everything required for the necessary paperwork, he still has not received certain authorizations. The individual responsible for these formalities is the only one so authorized, and naturally he is overwhelmed. At least that's what he has been told.

The result is that my cousin has for months been president and general manager of a business which, for lack of the proper "papers," cannot function.

One has to conclude that there are people who, consciously or otherwise, are making an effort to discourage private enterprise. Except where my cousin is concerned, for once again, he understands none of this.

5157

CSO: 4719/834

KOUNTCHE DISCUSSES VISIT WITH ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 9 Apr 82 pp 1,3

[Article by Aboubacar Madougou]

[Excerpts] At exactly 11:10 am yesterday, Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and chief of state, was welcomed at the Houari Boumedienne international airport in Algiers by the chief of that state, Col Chadli Bendjedid. President Seyni Kountche, who had departed from Niamey early in the morning, was accompanied on this trip by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Daouda Diallo and Minister of Civil Service and Labor Mayaki Issoufou.

A few moments after his arrival, the chief of state, in answer to questions from Algerian journalists, said that his brief stay in Algeria should be viewed within the context of the periodic talks scheduled between our two countries. Niger and Algeria, two neighboring countries aspiring to the same kind of harmonious development, very obviously maintain solid relations, President Kountche added. He went on to say that his visit to Algiers is precisely a part of the framework for redynamizing the cooperative links which bind Niger and Algeria.

The chief of state recalled that the two countries are already working together in important cooperation sectors with a view not only to the interests of our two peoples, but the entire subregion as well. The trans-Saharan route, which represents a firm link in regional and continental unity, provides proof of this fruitful cooperation.

President Kountche went on to say that cadre training is another very important sector, because the development of our countries can only be efficient if solid cadre training underlies it.

Subsequently, Presidents Seyni Kountche and Chadli Bendjedid had a private interview of almost 2 hours at the imposing Palace of the People located in the heart of Algiers. Again the question of bilateral and subregional cooperation was raised. After this private talk, the two chiefs of state and their delegations met for luncheon.

At 3 pm, President Kountche, who was accompanied to the Houari Boumedienne airport by his host, President Chadli Bendjedid, left Algiers for Niamey.

Col Seyni Kountche arrived in Niamey yesterday late in the afternoon.

On his arrival, he was welcomed by Gen Henry Dupuis Yacouba, grand chancellor of national orders, who was accompanied by members of the Supreme Military Council and government officials.

The following statement was made to the press shortly after his arrival by the president of the supreme military council and chief of state.

[Question] Mr President, you have just returned from a short visit to Algiers. Apart from the contact made between Niger and Algeria, can one say that this visit has to do with a political situation due in particular to the crisis the OAU is experiencing, for example?

[Answer] I would answer you quite simply that this brief visit to Algiers should be viewed within the framework of regular meetings. It was one of our consultation and agreement talks. The relations between Niger and Algeria remain firm, and it is our intention to maintain this solidity. It has to do with the exemplary nature of our cooperation in a number of sectors, and I would point as proof to that historic route which will very soon link the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, a considerable portion of which will cross our territory. It is within this context that our brief and excellent visit, marked by fraternity, should be viewed. As usual, we confirm our desire to consolidate these gains on the level of cooperation, and to develop them further, why not?

[Question] Mr President, to speak more particularly of the talk you had with President Chadli Bendjedid, did you have occasion to discuss the demarcation of the frontier between Niger and Algeria with the Algerian president, and is it possible to establish the status of this demarcation?

[Answer] Let us say very simply that the demarcation file, the technical-juridical file, is in the completion stage, since the demarcation per se in the field has been finished. We simply discussed with the Algerian chief of state the dates and places for the signing of these documents which are and which we view as historical in nature.

5157

CSO: 4719/834

## BRIEFS

DIOUF VISITS PARIS--President Diouf arrived in Paris recently for a three-day official visit. He landed at Orly airport from Niamey, Niger, when he had been in talks with President Kountche. Asked about the recent Summit held in Nairobi on the split in the OAU (for report see page 1224), the President said: "This meeting is one of the few chances we have to preserve the unity of the organisation; if we do not achieve something, the Tripoli Summit will see the situation worsen." On the possibility of holding an extraordinary Summit in Dakar before the Tripoli Summit, President Diouf said: "From a political point of view I would be happy to hold such a summit, but unfortunately we do not have the necessary infrastructural requirements." The President was also questioned on the results of the political ouverture in Senegal. He said the experience had so far been beneficial; there had been a raising of political consciousness in the country. The situation was better than that which had obtained before, and nothing but good could come of it, he added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 3 May 82 pp 1225, 1226]

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL ENRICHMENT--The Special Court set up in 1980 to deal with illegal enrichment has made more arrests. Among the arrested are M. Baba Dioum, a former Director of the Societe Nationale des Forages (irrigation) and M. Babacar Ba, a manager of the Banque Senegalaise de L'Habitat (the housing bank). The Director-General of the Banque de L'Habitat, M. Becaye Sene, was arrested on similar charges in March. Three others have also been arrested by the Court: MM. Badara Faye, Jean-Pierre Rigoulot and Lamine Diarra. All three were employees of the now defunct agricultural buying agency, Oncad. All of the accused are liable to prison sentences and fines of up to the value of their ill-gotten gains. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 p 1226]

BELGIAN SECRETARY OF STATE'S VISIT--The Belgian Secretary of State for Co-operation and Development, Mrs Jacqueline Mayence, visited Dakar for last week's meeting of the Senegal-Belgium Joint Commission. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3378, 3 May 82 p 1226]

CSO: 4700/1195

## INCREASED RELATIONS WITH JAPAN, GREECE, CYPRUS, AUSTRIA REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

**SEYCHELLES' relations and economic co-operation with Japan, Austria, Greece and Cyprus have been significantly strengthened, Planning and Development Minister Maxime Ferrari has reported after returning last weekend from a three-week tour of those countries.**

Accompanied by Mr. David Thomas, the Principal Secretary in the President's Office, Dr. Ferrari delivered messages from President Albert René to the heads of government of the four countries and held co-operation, trade and other economic talks with leading government officials.

Dr. Ferrari, who is the patron of the Seychelles-Japan friendship association here was invited to Japan by its branch of the non-governmental organisation to look into the possibility of increasing bilateral co-operation between the two countries.

Accordingly, Dr. Ferrari held talks with Japanese co-

operation officials dealing with African countries, and was told by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that Seychelles would be treated as a special case.

Dr. Ferrari told Radio Seychelles that all his talks were fruitful.

The Japanese government is now studying a Praslin water project worth R7 million, which is expected to be approved very soon. This will be followed by talks on other development projects including the fishing industry.

The next stop was a European one, Austria, where a ~~R6.5 million balance of payments~~ support loan was signed with the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec).

This is the sixth such loan and Dr. Ferrari said Seychelles could expect similar help annually at an interest of six per cent payable over ten years.

In Vienna, the Seychellois

delegation also had talks with the United Nations Industrial and Development Organisation (Unido) to speed up work on developing the boat-building and ceramic industries in Seychelles.

Talks with Austrian government officials centred around possible help in equipping the planned polytechnic.

From Austria the Seychellois mission flew to Greece for Seychelles' first official personal contact with Athen's first socialist Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreou.

The possibility of a joint venture in maritime transport was one of the subjects discussed with Greek government ministers.

A Greek mission, Dr. Ferrari said, was expected here soon to look into improving the surveillance of the Republic's exclusive economic zone.

Dr. Ferrari's last stop was in the Mediterranean where

he found Cypriot leaders delighted with Seychelles' condemnation of Turkey's expansionist occupation of nearly half of Cyprus. The Seychellois team met several Cypriot ministers to pave the way for economic and commercial co-operation.

As a sign of the special feeling the Cypriots had for Seychelles through the exile here in colonial times of their late Archbishop Makarios, a representative of the Archbishop's family and of the Cypriot government would visit Seychelles to hand over to the Seychelles Government a piece of land here bought by the exiled leader.

**SAP**

CSO: 4700/1196

## SAMORA MACHEL ENDS VISIT, JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Victoria NATION in English 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 3, 7, 10

[Text]

"A LESSON in dignity and honour for the whole of Africa" was the way President Samora Machel of Mozambique described Seychelles' victory last November against mercenaries from South Africa.

In a statement to the press yesterday at Seychelles International Airport before leaving for home after an official three-day visit here, President Machel said one of the reasons he had come to Seychelles was to congratulate once again its people for the courageous and militant way in which they inflicted a shameful defeat on the mercenaries.

"We consider the defeat of the mercenaries at the service of the South African Boers an important contribution towards the creation of a climate of stability and peace in Africa and in the Indian Ocean.

"We therefore say once again to the people of Seychelles: 'Congratulations for

this lesson in dignity and in honour for the whole of Africa.'"

The aggression against Seychelles translated exactly the lunacy and adventurism of the South African regime in a wider context of an imperialist strategy for the destabilisation of Africa, the Mozambican leader said.

This imperialist threat against two countries building socialism and sharing the same troubled ocean made Seychelles and Mozambique friends, he said.

The two countries had exchanged views on the growing aggressiveness of imperialism which today was the main factor of political instability on the international scene and the main threat to world peace and security.

"It is in this climate that Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean have become today one of the most important areas of confrontation where the arrogance and intransigence of the illegal Pre-

toria regime, the Nazi-fascist regime of our days, constitutes a brutal and primary manifestation of the aggressiveness of imperialism."

By attacking Mozambique, Seychelles and other states, South Africa wished to present to international public opinion the idea that the basic contradiction was not with the oppressed people of South Africa but with the neighbouring countries.

Voicing his country's opposition to foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Mozambican leader said his people were particularly concerned by the growing nuclearisation of the region, in defiance of international opinion, and which constituted a serious threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of the area.

The decision to create a fifth American fleet especially for the Indian Ocean ag-

gravated a situation which was already explosive, Mr Machel said.

"It is important that the efforts of all the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world, particularly those of the Indian Ocean like Seychelles and Mozambique, should be reinforced against the increased aggressiveness of imperialism in the Indian Ocean."

The People's Republic of Mozambique stood by the principle of transforming the

Indian Ocean into a denuclearised zone of peace and supported all efforts to achieve this but to strengthen the anti-imperialist front in Africa and the world it was necessary to strengthen bilateral co-operation between countries cherishing the same ideals of justice and freedom as did Mozambique and Seychelles.

Mr. Machel also described Seychelles as a safe rear base for the independence and revolutions of Africa.

Through "valiant determi-

nation", the Seychellois were able to transform a past of suffering and pain into a freedom achieved with blood and sweat shed during the struggle for independence against foreign occupation and neo-colonial domination.

"Our friendship and solidarity are sealed by the same scars of colonial whips and by a common experience of struggle for freedom and independence", Mr. Machel said.

SAP

#### Mozambique-Seychelles Joint Communique

The following joint communique on the visit of the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Republic of Seychelles from 17th to 19th April 1982 was issued on Monday morning just before President Machel left Seychelles to return home at the end of his visit.

At the invitation of Mr France Albert René, President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) and President of the Republic of Seychelles, Marshall Samora Moises Machel, President of FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Seychelles from 17th to 19th April, 1982.

At his arrival in Victoria, President Samora Moises Machel was received by President France Albert René and during his stay, President Samora Moises Machel and his entourage received a warm and hearty welcome by the people and Government of the Seychelles characterising the

ties of friendship and solidarity prevailing between the two countries.

President Samora Moises Machel and his delegation familiarised themselves with the achievements of the Seychellois people in the economic, social, educational and cultural fields.

The talks between the two Presidents and their respective delegations were held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and mutual understanding.

The two leaders exchanged views on the development and strengthening of bilateral relations between the Republic of Seychelles and the People's Republic of Mozambi-

que. They also analysed the international situation, in particular the situation in the Indian Ocean and in Southern Africa.

The President of the Republic of Seychelles informed the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique of the political, economic, social and cultural development of Seychelles and the efforts being made by the people of Seychelles for its progress and prosperity.

President Samora Moises Machel showed appreciation for the success achieved by the Seychellois people under the leadership of Mr France Albert René, President of the Republic of Seychelles and



President of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique informed likewise the President of the Republic of Seychelles on the efforts and success of the Mozambican people in the transformation of the social and political life with the aim of building a socialist society under the leadership of Marshall Samora Moises Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party, and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

President France Albert René saluted the achievements of the Mozambican People under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party in the building of the socialist society in Mozambique.

The two leaders expressed the need for greater development of bilateral relations in all fields between the two countries in particular in the fields of education, culture, information, sport, commerce, tourism, transport, agriculture, fisheries and cooperatives and reaffirmed their will to promote a closer cooperation between the social and political organisations of the two peoples and countries.

The two sides expressed grave concern over the aggravation of international issues caused by the forces of imperialism and colonialism thereby hindering the freedom and development of peoples of the

world and constituting a threat to peace and international security.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two leaders indicated that significant changes have taken place there during the past decade. The struggle for decolonization of the continent, enjoying the support of Socialist countries and of all progressive forces in the world has entered in its final and decisive phase. Significant political and social changes have also taken place in the newly independent countries which are successfully consolidating and safeguarding their independence.

But at the same time they expressed deep concern over the strategy of destabilization and aggression against those African States with an independent policy and which are resolutely anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist. They stressed their determination to combat all imperialist designs and manoeuvres.

In this regard, the Mozambican side commended the people of Seychelles for their resounding victory over the 25th November mercenary aggression against their country organised and financed by the regime of South Africa and its allies.

It reaffirmed its solidarity with the valiant people of Seychelles and their government in their struggle for the

defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In highlighting the crimes committed by mercenaries, the two sides emphasised the need for the African countries to legislate against mercenarism. In this connection, they expressed the need for OAU member states to ratify the OAU convention against mercenarism. They also underlined the need for the United Nations to expedite the drafting of the International Convention against the recruiting, financing, harbouring and the facilitating of transit to mercenaries and ensure its subsequent ratification by all member states.

The Seychelles side denounced the South Africa's barbarous and unprovoked acts of subversion and aggression against the Mozambican people. It underlined that the continued aggression against other African countries is a part of the broad strategy of imperialism to destabilize independent and sovereign states through the apartheid regime.

In pursuance of this policy, the two sides denounced the wide use made by the South African regime and its allies of other less conspicuous methods, including economic pressure and sabotage, secret intelligence operations, the training and supporting of bandits and finally plots to overthrow popular governments.

The two leaders emphasised that such irresponsible and criminal acts on the part of Pretoria and its defiance of world opinion is a direct result of assistance rendered to it by its allies in their endeavour to use the racist regime as a strike force of imperialism against liberation movements and sovereign african states.

They strongly condemned South Africa's arrogance and intransigence in deliberately refusing to abide by the Independence Settlement Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council which provides the only acceptable basis for a just solution of the Namibian issue. They called on members of the Contact Group not to connive with the South African regime in the latter's attempt to wreck the United Nations efforts to achieve a just settlement in Namibia.

They rejected all manoeuvres undertaken aimed at hindering the assertion of Namibia's true independence and perpetuating the present injustices and illegal situation prevailing in the country. They called for the intensification of political and economic pressure against the Pretoria regime.

They reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle for freedom and independence waged by the people of Namibia under SWAPO's leadership.

The two leaders denounced and vehemently condemned the occupation of part of the territory of Angola by troops of the Pretoria regime based in the territory of Namibia and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the occupying troops.

The two leaders denounced the barbaric repression of the people of South Africa by the Pretoria regime as well as its policy of bantustanization. They reiterated their total solidarity with the people of South Africa against the system of apartheid under the leadership of the ANC.

They reiterated their support to all African countries in particular to the Front-line States which unite their efforts and struggle to liquidate the abhorrent regime of apartheid constituting a defiance to humanity and a violation of the most elementary rights of mankind.

The two sides indicated that the increased tension in the North-West of Africa was causing concern because of Morocco's refusal to apply the Resolutions of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity for a just and peaceful solution of the Western Sahara issue. They reiterated their conviction that there can be no lasting solution of this issue unless the two parties in the conflict initiate direct negotiations.

The two leaders hailed the admission of the Saharoui

Arab Democratic Republic as a full member of the Organisation of African Unity as a significant milestone in the struggle of the Saharoui people for their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

The two sides stand for a free and independent Africa where peace and stability would prevail in accordance with the noble ideas laid down in the charter of the United Nations and of the Organisation of African Unity. They stressed that it is in the interests of Africa that focal points of tension be expeditiously eliminated. In this connection, they expressed their appreciation for the activities undertaken by the OAU to eradicate the vestiges of colonialism, thereby strengthening the independence and cooperation of African countries.

The two leaders expressed particular concern at the situation which prevails in the Indian Ocean. They expressed concern at the reinforcement of military presence resulting from the proliferation of foreign aggressive bases in the area, in particular on the island of Diego Garcia in the proximity of the Seychelles waters.

The two sides vigorously condemned this presence which constitutes a permanent danger for peace and security of the littoral countries and the world at large and reaffirmed the necessity to trans-

form the area into a demilitarized zone of peace. They urged the dismantling of foreign bases in order to transform the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. In this connection, they called for the convening of the United Nations Conference on the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean zone of peace.

The two sides expressed concern over the dangerous development of the situation in the Middle-East owing to the aggressive policy of Israel aimed at perpetuating the occupation of Arab territories and violating the national rights of the Palestinian people. In this regard, they have firmly denounced Israel's attempts to annex the Golan Heights belonging to Syria and have reaffirmed their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Arab People of Palestine, led by the PLO. They have expressed the conviction that the resumption of collective efforts within the framework of a special international conference of the United Nations on the Middle-East to be convened with the participation of all interested parties including the PLO, will contribute significantly to this end.

The two leaders vigorously condemned the recent shooting at the Mosque in Jerusalem. They stressed that this barbarous act is part of the process of repression against the Arab population in the occupied territories by Israel.

Greatly preoccupied by the continuation of the conflict <sup>between</sup> ~~which~~ countries, Irak and Iran, the two sides consider that all endeavours should be undertaken to reach a solution to the conflict.

In this connection, they commended the steps taken by the Non-Aligned Movement in a bid to get the two parties to the negotiating table.

The two leaders reaffirmed their total solidarity with the people of Latin America and the Carribean in particular

with the people of El Salvador struggling for their political, economic and social emancipation. By the same token, they expressed their solidarity with the people of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada in their relentless efforts to safeguard and consolidate their hard-won achievements and overcome the challenge posed by imperialism.

They expressed their support for all the activities undertaken on the question of the reunification of Korea, in conformity with the profound aspirations of the Korean people.

The two parties reaffirmed their total adherence to the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. They underlined that the policy of non-alignment is an important factor in the struggle for the total liberation and emancipation of peoples from

the colonial and imperialist yoke, on the basis of equality, respect and mutual benefit in order to ensure the development and progress of the peoples and to safeguard peace and security in the world. They expressed the hope that the 17th Non-Aligned Summit will be held in Bahdad as scheduled and be crowned with success.

In reviewing the economic situation, the two sides expressed their concern at the meagre results and the lack of necessary will on the part of the developed countries to contribute to the fundamental changes in the existing international economic relations. The need to strengthen the solidarity of all non-aligned and other developing countries so as to contribute, through joint action, to the establishment of the New International Economic Order was stressed by both parties. They also stressed that the need for African countries to cooperate on a regional basis is more vital today than ever before.

They reiterated their support for the efforts undertaken by the developing countries to ensure sovereignty over their own natural resources, abolish all forms of colonial and neo-colonial exploitation and remove any artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade.

The two sides expressed the hope that the eleventh session of the United Nations

Conference on the Law of the Sea will succeed in redressing the imbalance which favours the developed countries. They indicated that the eventual conclusion of a 'mini-treaty' by some countries regarding the exploitation of sea bed minerals will not serve the legitimate interests of the developing countries. They expressed the view that a spirit of understanding and accommodation on the part of those countries would better serve to achieve a just and comprehensive Convention which will truly serve "The Common Heritage" principle according to Resolution 2749 of the United Nations General Assembly for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

The two leaders reaffirmed their total adherence to the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter and expressed the need to strengthen the role of this Organisation in the maintenance of peace and security in the world and in the development of international cooperation.

The two sides assessed the exchange of views as very fruitful and important for the further development and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. They also noted with satisfaction the identity of views on the main international issues.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed heartfelt gratitude to the government and people of Seychelles for the warm and fraternal welcome and hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their visit in the Seychelles.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Marshall Samora Machel extended an invitation to the President of Seychelles Mr France Albert René to visit the People's Republic of Mozambique. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be arranged subsequently.

## PRESIDENT ESTABLISHES NATIONAL MANPOWER BOARD

Victoria NATION in English 24 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**IN spite of the efforts since June 5, 1977, Seychelles still lacks enough trained personnel throughout the economy and a special body has been set up to tackle this problem, President Albert René said yesterday.**

Introducing the National Manpower Development Board and Directorate to representatives of the civil, parastatal and private sectors, Mr. René said in a special meeting in the People's Assembly Hall yesterday morning, that natural development depended more on "self-sufficiency in manpower" than on any other resources.

"Every man has a right to education and a right to development," the President said. "Every Seychellois also has a duty to contribute to the development and advancement of his country. The need to ensure the full and active participation of every citizen in the development of the country must become one of

the main pre-occupations of the Government.

"Human resources are the most valuable of all our resources and one of our biggest constraints in development is the lack of trained manpower. A nation can have all the physical resources possible but without trained human resources the potential wealth of that nation could never be effectively tapped.

"However, if a nation develops its human resources it can make considerable achievements even if its physical resources may be limited. It is unfortunate that too often we tend to focus on the availability of physical resources, of finance, and so on and either forget about the crucial role to be played by human resources or only consider the role of human resources as an afterthought. This sort of approach cannot continue if we are ever to meet our development objectives."

The importance of developing Seychelles' human resources had been recognised by the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. René said. In the policy statement 'Onward to Socialism' it was stated that one of the main aims of the national development programme must be to make "optimum use of available human resources".

The President began his speech with a look back at the manpower shortage, inherited with independence but which still existed to a certain extent today.

Before independence, he said, numerous sectors of the economy had been neglected and little attention had been paid to developing of human resources.

There was a discriminatory education system whereby only those who could afford it had access to any decent education. The education system fostered office job expectations among young people.

ple and generally had no relationship to the economic needs. Further development of manpower once in employment was virtually nonexistent.

At independence Seychelles found itself in a situation where Seychellois were not prepared for jobs in many sectors and were especially not prepared to take over senior positions in the economy. This meant that senior posts, especially in technical fields had to be filled by expatriates.

So, what had Seychelles done since June 5, 1977 to ensure the development of its human resources and self-sufficiency in manpower?

A massive, structural reform of education had to be carried out to democratise the education system, President René said. The first phase of this reform was the introduction of free primary education for nine years in 1980, the second phase the introduction of the National Youth Service in 1981, and the third phase would be introduction of the Polytechnic planned for 1983.

Recalling that the past education system was not geared to the country's economic needs but was rather a question of education for the sake of education, the President noted that the NYS was a new concept attempting to integrate practical and academic training into one.

The Polytechnic would provide vocational education related to the economic needs of the country for students who would have had a secondary education within the NYS.

"With the introduction of the Polytechnic all existing vocational education institutions will be integrated under a single administration," he said. "The training being provided at craft level will be upgraded to technician level and new trades will be introduced to meet the demands of national development."

Turning to the field of training and development once students left the world of school and joined the world of work, the President said the country had inherited a situation where many adults had not been able to acquire the basic communication skills. A campaign against illiteracy had therefore been

started aiming at giving adults the necessary communication skills for acquiring such knowledge and skills to enable them to increase their productivity and to participate more effectively in decision-making at all levels.

In the public service, both civil service and parastatal sector, considerable efforts had also been made to upgrade the quality of staff through the Management Training Centre and the introduction in many organisations of training programmes specific to their needs.

Efforts have also been made to train staff involved in education, training and development.

"Self-sufficiency in manpower also involves the localisation of all posts held by expatriates," Mr. René said. The Government had introduced stricter regulations for the employment of expatriates to encourage organisations to recruit Seychellois personnel, wherever possible," he added.

"I'm sure you will agree that we have made enormous steps towards achieving the full development of our human resources and making optimum use of these.

"In spite of the efforts made since June 5, 1977 there still exists today a lack of trained personnel in almost all fields throughout the economy. We are faced with a situation where some expatriates are continuously being required.

"Such a situation must gradually phase out and we must aim at becoming self-sufficient in manpower as soon as possible. There is still much more to be done".

It was for this reason, President René said, that it was necessary to set up a National Manpower Development Board.

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## Manpower Board To Co-ordinate and Consolidate Efforts

THE National Manpower Development Board introduced to the public, parastatal and private sectors yesterday by President René will mainly co-ordinate and consolidate all efforts made in the field of manpower development.

It will :—

- draw up a National Manpower Development Policy ;
- ensure that a National Manpower Plan is drawn up ;
- co-operate at national level all matters relating to manpower planning and development (Civil Service, Parastatal Sector, Private Sector ;
- relate manpower development to economic development ;
- ensure that adequate training takes place locally and overseas to meet the nation's manpower needs ;
- promote and monitor in-house training in all organisations ;
- ensure effective localisation ;
- ensure financial support for the total training effort and that funds allocated for training are effectively used ;

- promote the training of staff involved in manpower development ;
- ensure that necessary legislation is drawn up.

The Board is chaired by President René and includes the Minister for Education and Information ; the Principal Secretaries for Education and Information, Youth and Defence, Planning and Development and Finance ; the Under Secretary for Administration ; the Education Assistant Coordinator and an advisor at the National Youth Service ; and the Director and the consultant in the Directorate of Manpower Development.

Attached to the Board is a Directorate of Manpower Development headed by Miss Yvette Lafortune as Director and which will implement the decisions of the Board.

Coordination will be done not only at the level of the Board but also by the Department of Administration for the civil service, the Seychelles National Investment Corporation for the parastatal sector and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security for the private sector.

Advisory committees on classified occupation and advisory sub-committees on classified jobs will be set up to advise the Board, through the Directorate, on manpower development matters. The

Board will therefore ensure that there is the closest liaison between education and training and the world of work.

The success of the initiative, President René said, would be heavily dependent on the quality of the co-operation received.

In the discussion that followed with participants making suggestions, Mr. René took note of a suggestion by the Chairman of the Employers Federations, Mr. Michael Lambert, that the private sector be more directly represented on the Board.

Claiming he spoke for 80 per cent of the private sector, which, he pointed out, was large and experienced, Mr. Lambert pointed out that parastatal where already amply represented on the Board.

SAP

## SOVIET MISSION STUDIES CONSTRUCTION

Victoria NATION in English 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt]

FURTHER cooperation between Seychelles and the USSR, this time in construction and civil engineering, is to be expected following a fact-finding mission by a Russian delegation of highly qualified architects and civil engineers.

The three-man delegation who arrived on April 8 and leave on the 25, investigated the current state of construction and building materials and also studied the problems facing the country in this field.

A full programme has enabled the delegation to get a deep insight into Seychelles' needs for the manufacture of building materials on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. They have also had the opportunity to study the needs of the outer islands through written information.

During their two-week mis-

sion here the delegation held discussions with the Planning and Development Minister, Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Esme Jumeau, Mr. P. Noad, the Director of Technical Services, and several public and private company officials about the state of construction in the country at present. Under discussion were the possibilities of a sand washing plant, primary and secondary crushers, a coral/concrete cutting plant, a block-making machine, a dredger and the production of sound pipes.

The Russian delegation visited building and construction company work sites, quarries and housing estates, thus seeing at first hand the achievements of and the problems facing Seychellois architects and builders.

CSO: 4700/1196



## SCHEDULING OF LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**PARTY** branches have been called upon to help make this year's fifth Liberation anniversary festivities a truly proud and nationwide people's celebration of the momentous launching of the Seychellois socialist revolution.

In an interview broadcast last night by Radio-Seychelles, Mr. James Michel, the chairman of Liberation celebrations organising committee, pointed out that the celebration of five years of successful popular revolution could not be as grand an affair as it would have been because much of the funds had been diverted into economic reconstruction after last November's abortive mercenary invasion of the Republic.

"Still June 5, 1977 is the greatest milestone in Seychelles' history," M. Michel, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Publicity Se-

cretary and Minister for Education and Information said. "As such and considering the gains of the continuing revolution under the guidance of the SPPF, the event still deserves proud, dignified and joyous celebrations."

So, the eight-member organising committee has decided to decentralise festivities to the districts with party branches mobilising more people than ever in organising activities.

"The districts", Mr. Michel explained, "are being asked to organise more activities than ever before through their SPPF branches and in collaboration with the district police, militia and schools".

"For example, parties could be organised on June 1, International Children's Day, to help put school children in a festive mood."

Once again the highlight of the celebrations will be a

very large parade with the People's Defence Forces, Youth Movements and SPPF branches taking part.

The parade, which was being organised by the Ministry of Youth and Defence, will demonstrate, Mr. Michel said, the country's defence capability and the pride, dignity and determination of Seychellois youth. It is also expected that there will be the traditional presidential address to the nation.

The venue and organisation of the parade, however, still had to be decided upon and worked out.

In Victoria the committee expected merchants, businesses and government ministries and departments to co-operate by sprucing up and decorating their buildings.

"The Seychelles Electricity Corporation has presented the committee with R50,000 for coloured lights and flags to decorate the town", the Minister said.

"The Ministry for Education and Information is organising a 15-day festival of Seychelles' films to be shown on Mahé, Praslin and La Digue and a national arts and crafts exhibition. This will include entries from all schools and the National Youth Service as well as the general public.

"Radsey productions will

release a cassette of Seychellois liberation songs to be followed by a long playing record.

"And the Information Department is also organising a photographic exhibition of the political history of Seychelles and of the successes of the Seychellois revolution so far."

Members of the Liberation celebrations organising committee appointed by the President are as follows: Mr. James Michel (chairman), Mrs. Geva René, Mr. Ogilvy Berleuis, Mr. Philibert Loizeau, Mrs. Rita Simon, Mr. John Mascarenhas, Mr. Jeremie Bonnelame and Mr. James Pillay.

**SAP**

CSO: 4700/1196

# INDIAN OIL EXPLORATION EXPERTISE OFFERED

Victoria NATION in English 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

INDIAN experts are ready to help Seychelles in its quest for offshore oil after recent talks in New Delhi with Seychellois Planning and Development Principal Secretary Robert Grandcourt.

Mr. Grandcourt also met other Indian Government officials, for talks on an alternative source of energy and a commodity loan to Seychelles, and suppliers of materials for Works Enterprises Ltd.

Everywhere he went, Mr. Grandcourt told Seychelles Agence Presse after returning this week-end from his two-week visit, he was impressed by his hosts' hospitality, readiness to help and respect for Seychelles and its development struggle.

The main talks centred on oil exploration, a field in which India has nearly 30 years of fruitful experience while Seychelles is still a newcomer.

In New Delhi, Mr. Grandcourt met Mr. S. Wahi, the Chairman of India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC), a statutory body set up by the Government in 1956 to co-ordinate the country's search for the black gold.

The ONGC was willing to put its experience, technology and expertise at the disposal of Seychelles if requested to and agreed for a Seychellois research scientist to be attached to their laboratories for a year.

The Planning and Development Principal Secretary was taken on a guided tour of ONGC's headquarters, sophisticated laboratories and research institutes at Dahra Dun, a valley nestling in the foothills of the Himalayas not far from the Indian capital.

Since its formation, ONGC has carried out a vast range

of geological and geophysical surveys related to oil exploration in Indian and overseas, both on and off shore. Despite the skepticism of Western geologists and oil experts who said that the Indians were wasting their time searching for oil, ONGC's work has helped bridge India's oil gap between domestic production and imports so much that the country now produces half its needs. The aim is to make India self-sufficient by the end of the decade.

To date ONGC has produced over 82 million tonnes of crude oil and 8,245 million cubic metres of gas after drilling 1,824 wells, 1,141 or 68 per cent of which were productive.

Also on the subject of energy and again in Delhi, Mr. Grandcourt discussed India's research into and successes in using solar energy with the Section for Alternative Sources of Energy in the Department of Science and Technology. Once again Indian officials agreed to help where possible, especially in the development of a solar energy package for small islands by sending one of their experts here.

With other Government officials, Mr. Grandcourt speeded up the implementation of a R25 million loan from the Indian Government for Seychelles to buy Indian building materials for its housing programmes.

The purchase of Indian material was also the subject of talks which Mr. Grandcourt, as Chairman of the WEL Board of Directors, had with the parastatal's Indian suppliers.

**SAP**

CSO: 4700/1196

STRENGTHENING LINKS WITH PROGRESSIVE STATES REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 26 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

BACK in Seychelles after a brief working visit in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Minister of Youth and Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis, has expressed satisfaction with the result of his talks in Tripoli.

Mr Berlouis returned yesterday morning after a series of talks with the Commander of the Armed Forces of Libya, Mr. Younes Jabel, on topics of mutual interest to the two countries.

Minister Berlouis was met on arrival at the International Airport by representatives of the Defence Council and the Secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Victoria, Mr. Habib Deeb.

Also returning yesterday was the Minister of Labour and Social Security, Mr. Philibert Loizeau, from a three-nation tour which took him to Zimbabwe, India and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Minister Loizeau left Seychelles early this month for Zimbabwe to attend the Organisation of African Unity's sixth ministerial labour conference in Salisbury. He then flew to the Indian capital of New Delhi for a three-day international conference on the Juche idea — the guiding ideological force promoting self-reliance in the success of the socialist revolution of the DPRK.

In Pyongyang, the Korean capital to which he flew from New Delhi, Minister Loizeau was one of the guests at the 70th birthday celebrations of President Kim Il Sung.

Mr Loizeau had a meeting with the Korean leader and some of his ministers and also made contact with many of the large number of progressive militants present at the celebrations.

Minister Loizeau is one more Seychellois who has returned from Korea with great impressions of a hard-working and happy society. SAP

CSO: 4700/1196

## BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH JAPAN--Agricultural co-operation with Japan is a strong possibility after the return of Agriculture Principal Secretary Serge Savy last weekend from a fact-finding tour of Japanese cities and agricultural projects. The two-week visit followed close on the heels of one by Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Planning and Development Minister, who visited Japan at the beginning of this month to look into a possible strengthening of economic, commercial and friendly relations. Mr. Savy, who visited different parts of Japan, including Tokyo and two other islands with officials of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, said that Seychelles could benefit greatly from Japan's experience, especially in the development of irrigation and agricultural mechanisation. If co-operation between the two countries improved, Japan might also help the training in technical sectors, Mr. Savy added. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 21 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/1196

BRIEFS

OIL-DRILLING OPERATION--One hundred expatriates and 20 Sierra Leoneans are directly involved in the day to day offshore drilling exercise for oil. The exercise also involves two marine vessels and one 15 passenger helicopter on location to support the drilling ship. The Vice President and General Manager of Mobile Exploration, Sierra Leone Incorporation, Mr Clark Mayhen disclosed this when he briefed President Siaka Stevens about the full operation of the offshore drilling exercise for oil in this country now in progress in the Bonthe district at the State House on Wednesday. Mr Mayhen was accompanied to the State House by the Company's Drilling Manager, Mr Charles Poffer and the Logistic Manager Mr Jack Lane. He said that the rig is currently drilling at a depth of 380 feet towards a target of 8,000 feet in an estimated period of 50 days. Mr Mayhen remarked that it was the smoothest operation his company had undertaken as a result of the co-operation it had received from Sierra Leoneans generally. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 23 Apr 82 p 1]

OIL DRILLING BEGINS--An oil exploration drill ship, the "Neddrill I," which is 240 ft. high and 546 ft. wide, arrived in Freetown last month to start drilling an 8,000 feet test well at a site 12 miles off Bonthe, Sherbro, in Sierra Leone's Southern Province. The exercise, which will last about 45 days, is a continuation of an oil exploration programme which started in the country's territorial waters in July 1980. An announcement on the national radio warned all ships, canoes and fishing boats to stay well clear of the drill ship, at least 10,000 yards. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 3 May 82 p 1233]

CSO: 4700/1197

## POSSIBILITY OF SWA SETTLEMENT EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Benjamin Pogrand, deputy editor: "Will SA Settle in SWA?"]

[Text]

PERHAPS the heat of Windhoek lends perspective, because seen from there the prospect of a speedy settlement of the South West Africa issue looks like a mirage.

That view is confirmed, with only limited exception, by a range of opinion from the left to the right. Few in political circles express anything but a negative assessment of an early settlement, although their starting points and reasoning differ in reaching that conclusion.

Washington's optimism is discounted as unrealistic. Pretoria's eagerness to get on with Phase 2 of the settlement process, even before everyone has agreed to Phase 1, is dismissed as window-dressing.

Phase 1 is the process of obtaining agreement on a constitutional structure to make possible "free and fair" election to take SWA to independence. Progress on it has been stalled for more than two months.

Still lying ahead is the far more difficult Phase 2 — working out the details of United Nations supervision of elections, and the handover of power by South Africa.

On the face of it, South Africa must leave. Its occupation — a carryover of a League of Nations mandate granted in 1920 — has been declared illegal and it is under incessant international pressure to quit.

But other factors complicate the scene...

SWA has been made into a giant "buffer zone" for South Africa. The western border with SWA, along the Orange River, has been effectively pushed up 1 800km to the north, to the Kunene River between SWA and Angola.

There the South African army stands, protecting the white bastion. Indeed the army's "sphere of operations", as a spokesman puts it, extends for another 250 km into Angola itself.

Over the years a string of fortresses has been created in the north of Namibia; if South Africa intended in the near future retreating to the Orange River it would be building up a new defence line. It is not doing so.

If anything, South Africa's determination to hold the Kunene is more evident than ever: the annual callup of young white men for compulsory military service is now being extended to men up to the age of 60, to meet the manpower requirements for guarding the SWA and other borders.

And military and political leaders repeatedly stress the need to mobilise all South Africa's resources in response to the communist-led "total onslaught" which they say is being waged against white rule.

In the wake of the recent split in the National Party, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha must tread warily in whatever he does about SWA.

In a sense, the departure of the extreme Rightwingers from his party allows him greater latitude to go forward. In another sense, however, with the extreme Rightwingers free to campaign openly among Afrikaners, Mr Botha has to go carefully so as not to give them ammunition: by quitting SWA he lays himself open to emotional accusations of selling the whites there down the river.

Mr Botha's Government is, in addition, caught in a trap of its own making: it has assiduously propagated the notion that Swapo is a revolutionary, Marxist organisation and that its coming to power would be tantamount to raising the red flag over Windhoek. There has also been heavy propaganda aimed at the Angolan Marxist government with much play about the presence of Cuban soldiers and Russian advisers in that country.

It's all been used to motivate South African whites into believing that the SWA border war is holy and necessary to stem the communist onslaught.

The Government now has great difficulty in doing a somersault and in telling whites that there is, after all, nothing to fear and that they can walk out of SWA with no qualms.

The one hope that South Africa did have was that in any internationally supervised



election its favoured organisation, the multi-racial Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, would score significant success. This would have ensured for South Africa a friendly government in Windhoek, and also provide the means of forestalling domestic criticisms.

Two to three years ago it seemed that the DTA might conceivably be able to keep its own in an open election contest against Swapo. But there was no such election and instead, as the result of the South Africa-run election in which Swapo did not participate, the DTA has been in government in SWA. Only partly, however, because much, if not most, of the effective power lies distributed in the hands of the South African Government itself, the South African-appointed Administrator-General, and the "second tier" level of ethnic government — paradoxically and ironically fostered by the DTA itself.

The "second tier" government has become the primary means whereby whites are maintaining their apartheid privileges. In the process this is helping to sink the DTA because it has not been able to produce enough change to show many blacks and coloureds — who form 93% of the population — that it represents the way to a better future for them.

The DTA's adherence to ethnicity — however much its leaders argue that this merely recognises the existing tribal divisions among SWA's people — also serves to taint the organisation because it happens to be the racial ideology espoused by the South African Government.

Fading hope in the DTA has been further confirmed by the recent breakaway of its president, Peter Kalangula, who has started his own political organisation on an entirely nonracial basis.

Kalangula's importance is that he is the ranking non-Swapo leader among the Ovambos, the tribal group which accounts for 48% of Namibia's population — 505 000 of the 1 035 000 people.

The DTA is thus now denied whatever prospect there might have been of gaining substantial Ovambo support — always problematical, in any event, because that is where Swapo's power base rests.

The net result of all this is that the South African Government can no longer have even the slightest illusion internationally supervised elections can produce a result favourable to itself. It has to face up to the overwhelming likelihood of a Swapo government — if, that is, the elections are actually held.

South African dislike and mistrust of the United Nations is deep. It does not believe that the world body can be an impartial overseer of elections or that a UN military and civilian force can behave with fairness.

These apprehensions will come surging to the fore when the settlement process eventually gets round to Phase 2 and the nitty-gritty of elections and the role of the UN have to be worked out.

Only if South Africa has in advance taken an irrevocable decision to quit SWA can real co-operation be expected from it. Otherwise, there will be near-unlimited scope for delaying the settlement process.

In military terms, the bush war gives every appearance of going well for South Africa.

The army asserts that in the past three years it has killed 3 856 Swapo insurgents for the loss of 206 of its own soldiers. There have also been 607 civilian deaths.

The army says its "kill rate" is based on actual body counts. Despite the claimed figure, and despite the regular destruction of Swapo bases in mass raids into Angola, the army also estimates Swapo's current fighting strength as 6 000 to 8 000.

If correct, that is a remarkable testament to Swapo's resilience and ability to regenerate itself: since the 60s it is thought that perhaps 30 000 black Namibians have fled the country — in itself a statement about the degree of feeling against South African rule. But many of that number will have been women and children so Swapo's present strength in the field hardly seems to indicate that it is a spent force.

If the army is even half-right in its confident assessment about the state of the war, why should Pretoria give up at this stage?

Contrary arguments can, however, be advanced. First, South African subsidies for SWA, plus the cost of the war, are estimated at R1 000-million a year. With the world gold price down by more than half in a year, South Africa's income is seriously affected: the economic cost of staying in SWA is a heavy drain and is a factor in favour of withdrawal.

Second, and going far beyond this, the Reagan administration has committed itself to bringing about a SWA settlement. It is a priority for Washington — and South Africa, recognised as the primary element in achieving success, is being pushed and pulled to make the administration's dream come true.

But that is being done only to an extent because in sharing South African anxiety about the spread of Soviet influence in Southern Africa, and the presence of Cuban soldiers and Russian advisers in Angola, the Reagan administration will push just so hard and no more: in evicting South Africa it does not want to have SWA fall under Soviet control.

Thus far it seems Washington has generally stuck with the carrot and has offered friendship: previously prohibited hospital aircraft and computers are being sold to South Africa. Even while apartheid is condemned in no uncertain terms, in these and other ways South Africa is being shown it has much to gain by giving Washington what it wants.

The threat of UN economic sanctions has in the past left the South African Government unmoved. But to a country treated as a pariah in many international circles, the offer of Washington's embrace cannot be lightly spurned.

So the Government has been displaying every indication of going along sweetly and reasonably with the American-led Western drive for settlement. Whereas Swapo and the African "Frontline" states are still fighting shy of agreeing to Phase 1, South Africa has proved itself compliant and co-operative.

It can also be said that, all other things being equal, the Government would like to be rid of the SWA problem: it is keenly aware of the hazards that can lie ahead and it has enough domestic troubles without wishing to take on the world if it can avoid doing so.

But the weight of the factors listed above is too great. In the final analysis of the present,

South Africa stands to lose too much by quitting SWA.

It can therefore be expected to continue to play for time, to stretch out negotiations to the maximum, raising legitimate obstacles and where necessary creating obstacles with the appearance of legitimacy.

In other words, South Africa can be expected to project the same cool diplomacy it has for nearly 36 years — since the first challenge to its occupation of SWA.

Time and again South Africa has outmanoeuvred the world. There is every reason to believe that it will again succeed this time.

CSO: 4700/1198

NATIONALIST APARTHEID POLICIES HIT

'Program Should Be Abandoned'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Apr 82 p 8

[Editorial: "Let These People Be"]

[Text]

**A**NOTHER approximately 75 "black spots" in South Africa are scheduled to become white, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, told Parliament on Tuesday.

Dr Koornhof was unable to say how much money was going to be spent on the 75 areas yet to be dealt with. But we can be certain it is going to be a great deal of money — which will have to come from the taxpayer.

That is one aspect. The other is the price which is exacted in the suffering of people forced out of their traditional homes.

So why do it? The reason lies in the Nationalists' apartheid policies: on the one hand there is the redrawing of "homeland" boundaries. On the other hand, the black people affected simply have the misfortune to be living in an area designated for whites so they must be thrown out, and dumped in their appropriate Bantustan. Resettlement is the black version of what the Group Areas Act does to coloureds and Indians.

It is a policy which is usually inflicted on people who have no desire to move. And it is one which must take responsibility for the spawning of areas like Winterveld, the ghastly slum township of 500 000 people just north of Pretoria.

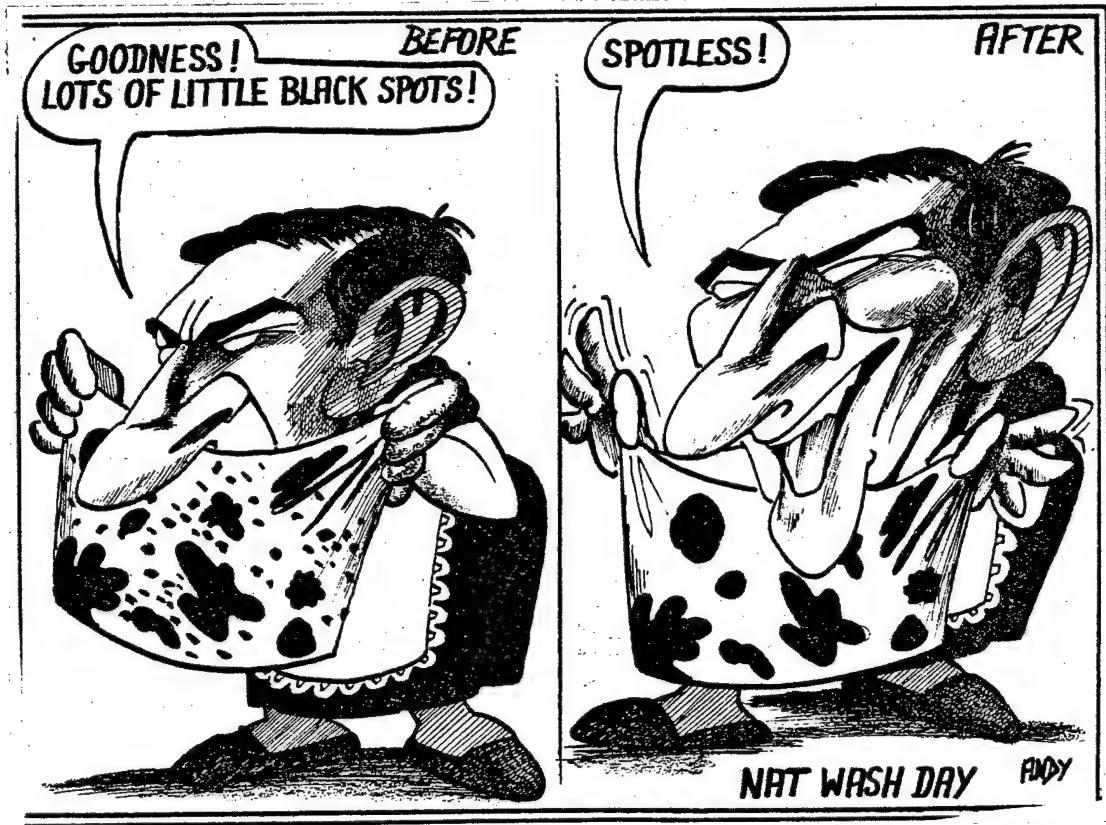
The most recent illustration of the implementation of this policy involves the 2 000 villagers of Mathopestat in the Western

Transvaal. They are living on a piece of land they bought in 1912. But because they are Tswanas, they have been told they must move 80 km to a farm called Onderstepoort in Bophuthatswana. Understandably, they do not want to go because, in the words of one of the elders, the resettlement area is a "wild, wild place".

Dr Koornhof acknowledges that the removal of people is "a very sensitive and complicated matter". Well he might. Our view — repeated again and again — is that it should be abandoned altogether. South Africa cannot afford the cost of it, either in human or financial terms.

Cartoon Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 15 Apr 82 p 15



CSO: 4700/1198

MARITIME CONFERENCE EXAMINES STRATEGY, ROLE OF NAVAL POWER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 9

[Articles by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**A POWERFUL** case was made out internationally in Pretoria yesterday for the establishment of a strong Western-South African naval treaty to protect the Cape sea route and guard against mushrooming Russian naval interference.

Speakers attending a specialised conference on maritime strategy, hosted in Pretoria by the Institute for Strategic Studies of Pretoria University, were unanimous that there was a desperate need for more Western naval involvement in and near South African waters.

And, they emphasised, the Falklands

war was particularly cogent at this stage in bringing home — hopefully — to the West that the days of "gunboat diplomacy" were certainly not over.

Considerable attention was paid by top experts to the progressive tendency of the West-

ern powers to wind down their naval strength — to the point where Britain had hurriedly had to press back into service mothballed ships.

Underlining it all, was a mass of detail on Russia's grand plan to control the southern oceans.

'Not the End of Naval Power'

**THE** technological explosion and nuclear military hardware did not mean the end of naval power, Rear-Admiral Robert Hanks, of the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Washington told the conference.

In fact, modern naval strategy — more so than ever before — devoted essentially from the geographic and in-

ternational political position of any nation — maritime-dependent or not.

Whether a nation sought to ensure unfettered use of the seas or to deny their use to another, national objectives had undergone little change.

"Only the means have changed," said Adm Hanks.

He did not believe that nuclear warfare

would be used globally — that "man's inherent wisdom, at times a somewhat questionable commodity, will compel him to avoid this ultimate tragedy."

If he were to do so, nuclear deterrence would necessarily occupy the centre stage.

This left conflicts featuring conventional explosives when nations sought to resolve their differences with armed prowess, if

man's ability to reason deserted him.

"In the latter circumstances, the foregoing principles and imperatives become operative."

"And so long as the use of nuclear weapons is avoided, most of the fundamentals of maritime strategy remain valid, notwithstanding technological improvements," he said.

Obviously, nations which failed to comprehend this truth were doomed to extinction.

"Preparation for maritime defence of a nation's interests, based on the assumption that nuclear warfare can be averted, is mandatory.

"Moreover, in view of the exceedingly long time involved in the crafting of naval and other maritime hardware, the endeavour

cannot wait until crisis engulfs a country.

"Those Western countries which are critically reliant on the use of the seas and who disregard this truth will only do so at their extreme peril.

"And the United States is no exception, said Adm Hanks.

## West Must Back SA--Viljoen

THE Chief of the SA Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said there was a drastic need for a total revision of Western naval policy towards South Africa.

Only if the West took a rethink, he said, and backed South Africa in the necessary naval hardware, would serious deficiencies in the West's maritime strategy be repaired.

Gen Viljoen said this appeal was not one-sided or designed to benefit South Africa only.

If this were so it would be unrealistic and naive to appeal to the Western allies. South Africa had been effectively isolated for long enough to learn that she could not expect something for nothing.

"In actual fact, South Africa would gain precious little for herself materially by resuming the thankless task of patrolling the wider reaches of the Cape sea route."

In his speech, read for him by the Chief of the Navy, Rear Admiral Ronnie Edwards, Gen

Viljoen said the total revision of Western maritime strategy was necessary because the Free World continued to ignore maritime strategic realities.

"And it is placing its own security and very future in jeopardy," he said.

South Africa was only one missing piece of a big jigsaw puzzle from which many vital pieces were missing — and from which more would go missing.

Apart from the question of Western ties with South Africa there was, in the Southern

Atlantic and Indian oceans an enormous security vacuum — "which is being visibly filled by the Soviet Union and its allies each passing year."

Western navies had been allowed to run down while the Soviet Navy was growing in leaps and bounds.

Gen Viljoen said: "Whether the Western nations collectively had the courage, the wisdom and foresight to act quickly to secure the continued freedom of the sea lanes across the great oceans remains to be seen.

"The Western powers

might continue to allow their freedom to act rationally to be restricted by careless and shortsighted individuals and political pressure groups or, having agreed on an alliance, they might fail to co-operate effectively with each other.

"They might just fail to perceive their own vulnerabilities and allow the slow erosion of their security to continue.

"And then the threat to the West's economies and ultimately to its independence, as long predicted, will materialise," he said.

## Warning Against Military Complacency

A CLEAR warning against complacency and the relaxation of the military guard in South Africa was sounded by a world expert on maritime strategy, Dr Alvin J Cottrell of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies of Georgetown University, Washington DC.

In a wide-ranging address to the conference, Dr Cottrell warned that Russia was enlarging her foothold on Africa.

He said it paid Russia not to conquer South Africa at present.

"They want to retain South Africa as the enemy to be contained and isolated, but they do not wish to eliminate the White rule in Pretoria.

"This would remove the *raison d'être* for their being deeply involved in the area and welcomed as the supporters of the Blacks in southern Africa.

South Africa could see herself cast in a role similar to that of Israel in the Middle East and West Pakistan in south Asia.

Dr Cottrell warned that appreciation of the sustained and increasing Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean was sadly and badly lacking.

"It could play a role in changing the entire environment of southern Africa from one that has been so long friendly to the West to one which is essentially anti-Western and which thus poses a threat," he said.

Particularly dangerous was Mozambique

— once friendly to the West but now being armed by Russia to pose a threat along the entire Cape route.

"The Soviet navy will certainly have the use of Mozambique naval facilities and these will be denied to the United States," said Dr Cottrell.

The unfolding Soviet strategy in other areas relevant to the Indian

Ocean — particularly in West Africa — suggested that China was not the priority target of expanding naval-air capabilities.

This was often suggested, but Soviet intervention in the Angolan civil war with massive arms shipments and Cuban fighting units was probably only one prong of a concerted Soviet of-

fensive.

"This offensive seems clearly designed to gain for Moscow a series of naval/air strongpoints along the west coast of Africa," he said.

Overall, he said, events had shown that the southern Cape sea route was not likely ever again to lose its value in relation to the Suez Canal.

PRESIDENT COUNCIL'S PROPOSAL AWAITED

Raw: 'Of Utmost Importance'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 pp 2, 6

[Article by Jaap Theron in Cape Town: "Radical Reforms on Way?"]

[Text]

THE constitutional proposals which the president's Council will publish tomorrow could lead to political reforms in South Africa equal in importance to those in 1910.

All political parties, as well as the Coloured and Asians, are keen to see the recommendations which aim to give the Brown peoples a say at all levels of Government.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Official Opposition, said yesterday there was no question of coalition with the National Party. The country needed reforms and not only placating politics.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the National Republic Party, said the way in which the Government intended to execute the recommendations of the President's Council would be of utmost importance to South Africa.

It is generally expected that the Government, as well as all political parties, would debate and explain the

proposals to their supporters in the weeks and months to come.

The first of three reports of the President's Council — those of its committees on Constitutional Affairs and Economic Affairs regarding local government — will be available tomorrow.

Other reports are expected to be published soon, and would refer to the central level of government and to community relations.

The Government has already indicated that the Cabinet would first discuss the recommendations. Then it would be laid before Coloured and Asian leaders and, if acceptable to them, would be put before the NP's Parliamentary caucus.

The NP's federal congress will be held in Bloemfontein on July 30 and 31, and it is expected that the constitutional proposal would then be discussed in depth.

Later it would be put before the Natal NP congress on August 19 and 20 in Durban, the Free State NP congress on

September 1 and 2 in Bloemfontein, the Transvaal NP congress in Pretoria on September 14 and 15, and the Cape NP congress on October 4, 5 and 6 in East London.

Mr P W Botha has indicated that he would attend every provincial congress.

All eyes will also be on the Progressive Federal Party on Wednesday. It did not support establishment of the President's Council and none of its members serve on it.

The question now is will the PFP support some of the recommendations as moves in the right direction, or will it refuse support because Blacks are not fully accommodated in the suggestions.

There is only a slight possibility that the recommendations could be discussed in Parliament during the third reading debate on the Budget at the end of the month. Parliament is still set to adjourn at the end of May or early in June.



Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Knife-edge"]

[Text]

THEY call it the dawn of a new tomorrow, a watershed in our politics, the moment of truth for the Nationalists and everyone else.

The occasion? The tabling tomorrow in the President's Council of the first of two reports that will have far-reaching effects on our way of life.

First is the report on reform of local government; next week there will be a report on reform of the central government.

Exact details are not available for publication yet, but speculation is summed up by a Sunday newspaper which says it is "centred on a powerful Presidency (the executive President of which so much has been heard), a permanent role for the President's Council, a multiracial or three-tier Parliament, a set of regional authorities in place of provincial councils, 'twinning cities,' and much else."

Naturally, there is a great deal of speculation, too, about the proposals which the Government is likely to accept.

It is clear from what Ministers have been preaching, and the reaction of conservative Nationalists who broke away to form the CP, that the reforms are likely to bring Coloureds and Indians into the White constitutional set-up in what the Prime Minister himself has described as "healthy power sharing."

There could, according to one leading Nationalist MP, be Coloured Deputy Ministers — a suggestion that has not been repudiated by the Prime Minister.

On the Right, the Conservative Party of Dr Treurnicht and the Herstigte Nasionale Party of Mr Jaap Marais are waiting to pounce on any deviation from 1966 Nationalism (in the case of the HNP) or 1977 Nationalism (in the case of the CP) in order to belabour the Government.

If the Prime Minister diminishes White sovereignty, if it appears as if he might be sacrificing the traditionalist values of the volk for the sake of reform, the backlash which has seen the emergence of the CP as a strong new conservative political party will become even bigger and there will be more defections from the NP.

The Prime Minister knows this.

The question, therefore, is how far he will go in bringing about reform.

Will he push resolutely ahead with the sharing of power with Coloureds and Indians, or will he try to find a formula which will bring these groups into closer association with the Whites while not actually sacrificing White power?

Either way, he will find himself in trouble.

Most Afrikaners are conservative and do not wish to sacrifice any of their power, which is the power of the Whites as expressed through them.

They will also not be bluffed into believing there is no whittling away of power if in fact there is.

At the same time the Coloureds and Indians will not be satisfied with less than political equality.

It will require a pilot of some political genius to steer the reformist boat between the rocks that threaten to sink or damage it.

The Progressive Federal Party, as the official Opposition, is meanwhile in a real fix.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the PFP, has admitted that there are people who are saying that the PFP must help Mr P W Botha, but he adopts a cautious attitude.

"Two questions immediately arise: firstly, whether and when the Prime Minister intends introducing reforms, and secondly, what is meant by the term 'reform'," he says.

"Until there is clarity on these two issues — and we are nowhere near clarity — any talk of 'toenadering,' reconciliation or coalition politics is purely academic and irrelevant."

Unfortunately, Dr Slabbert does not see how irrelevant his party already is.

The political battle is now between the Centre, as represented by Mr P W Botha's reformist NP, and the Right, as represented mainly by Dr Treurnicht's CP. The country is on a knife-edge, and some politicians and parties are inevitably going to suffer.

Whether the NP goes unflinchingly for major reforms, or introduces only such reforms as will not lose it a great deal more support, South Africa will not be the same again.

Nor will the volk be.

COMMENTARY ON BISHOP LAMONT'S 'DISILLUSIONMENT' WITH ZIMBABWE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "The Disillusioning of a Revolutionary Hero"]

[Text]

**BISHOP Desmond Tutu**, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was quoted this weekend as saying the SACC intends pressing on with plans to minister to "refugees". Others think of them as "terrorists".

Other exponents of the theology of liberation have, in the recent past, expressed similar sentiments, most notably in what was once Rhodesia.

Most jarring example here was that country's foremost "turbulent priest," the Roman Catholic Bishop of Umtali, the Rt Rev Dr Donald Lamont.

An Irish-born cleric who spent nearly 35 years in Rhodesia, Dr Lamont was also president of the highly controversial Catholic Justice and Peace Commission.

As Zimbabwe's Stalinist leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, was quick to point out when he took power, the Commission and the Catholic Church generally played a huge role in helping to establish a Marxist Zimbabwe.

How does Dr Lamont regard that fact today? Let's examine his recent history.

Although he had long been one of UDI's angriest critics, Dr Lamont hit world headlines in August 1976, when he wrote an "open" letter to Mr Ian Smith a few hours after being shaken from his bed by a Frelimo mortar fired from nearby Mozambique.

As plaster fell from his ceiling, the prelate reportedly "offered a small prayer and kept his head down."

It was the Smith regime, he wrote, which because of its "refusal" to change must be considered guilty "of whatever misery and bloodshed may follow."

The most important part of the letter, however, was a clear hint that in future mission stations might not turn away terrorists who asked for help.

That infuriated the Smith Government. A few weeks later, Lamont was charged under Section 51 of the Law and Order Maintenance Act, which carried maximum penalties of death or life imprisonment.

The charges arose from assistance given to armed terrorists at the remote Avial mission 20 km from the Mozambique border in April and June 1976.

If Lamont was seeking world celebrity, he certainly achieved it.

The four-day trial began in the Umtali Regional Court in September.

Western media descended on Umtali with a vengeance. Their efforts did not go unrewarded. In a 33 000-word pontification read from the dock Lamont spelt out many helpful hints on reform.

As for the charge he was facing, he declared that protecting terrorists was "a legitimate act of passive resistance."

On September 30 Lamont was sentenced to 10 year's imprisonment.

Messages of support for his "courageous stand" poured in from Hubert Humphrey and US Presidential candidate Jimmy Carter.

Not unexpectedly, the WCC weighed in, as did Amnesty International, Defence and Aid, the International Com-

mission of Jurists, the American Lawyers' Committee for Justice, the US National Council of Bishops and the heads of the Jesuit, Carmelite, Benedictine and Redemptionist orders.

Lamont was interviewed on radio or TV by networks in Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the US, Canada, Germany, Sweden and France.

On appeal, the original sentence was reduced to one year, later converted to immediate deportation and loss of citizenship. Still the plaudits went on, adding to Lamont's aura of episcopal grandeur.

America's leading Catholic university, Notre Dame, conferred a doctorate upon him. The Irish Anti-Apartheid League nominated him for the Nobel Peace Prize.

And in South Africa, Natal's Archbishop Hurley wrote an impassioned piece, saying that "Bishop Lamont is convinced that politics is a legitimate field for ethical judgment and religious concern."

It was not long before Dr Lamont struck again. On February 7, 1977, a group of 12 Mugabe terrorists murdered seven White Roman Catholic missionaries, including four nuns, at St Paul's Mission, Muzamabana.

British-born Father Dunstan Myerscough, 65, who survived by throwing himself to the ground when the terrorists opened fire, said

he was in no doubt that the killers were Russian-trained "nationalist guerrillas".

Speaking on behalf of the Justice and Peace Commission, Lamont opined otherwise. While denouncing the massacre as an "irresponsible act of folly", he expressed no condemnation for the killers, insisting that he could place no blame on any particular party.

However, both he and the Jesuits in London implied that Father Myerscough was senile; that the real blame probably rested with the Rhodesian security forces and the Selous Scouts.

In June 1979, with the arrival of the "new order", Lamont returned to Salisbury to collect his accolades. Mugabe was not slow in acknowledging his debt.

The rest of the story comes almost as an anti-climax. Dr Lamont, it soon became clear, was beginning to have some doubts about the "fundamental political change" he had helped bring about.

About a year ago he was severely assaulted by a "deranged" Black priest, a fellow Bishop, and his jaw was broken.

After treatment in the Umtali Hospital, he went to the Eastern Cape to recuperate in the home of a relative.

On his return, he wrote a number of letters to the Salisbury Herald and to the Umtali (now "Manica") Post, all highly critical of the new order.

He particularly con-

demned Mugabe's decision that all Zimbabwean youth should undergo political indoctrination and military training.

He asked in the Manica Post if in view of these policies the people would not now be worse off than under the previous regime.

This theme was further developed when he replied to articles by a columnist called Muroma, published in the Salisbury Herald.

In these Muroma commented humorously on God, on sex and on films. Religion, he said, might be good for the soul, but tended to be racialistic and should be practised in the privacy of one's home.

In his published reply, Lamont said such statements provided little hope for the spiritual future of Zimbabwe. Was this the freedom "for which our men and women died"? Was it to be a mirror of Zimbabwe's so-called values and cultures?

Then came the real kicker. "Was the soul of Zimbabwe not safer under the racist regime of the past?"

Now? Having established that Marxist Zimbabwe is no utopia, he has departed for his native Ireland, much to the fury of conservative Catholics who feel he should have stayed and faced the music.

No doubt, as he says farewell to the "new" Zimbabwe, he will now sink from sight and mind. But the mischief he wrought lives on. It is something to ponder.

# NATION'S BIGGEST TRADE UNION ASSESSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Apr 82 p 13

[Article by Steven Friedman: "Where Is Fosatu Going?"]

[Text]

THERE are several reasons a congress of the non-racial Federation of SA Trade Unions tends to be a pointer to labour trends.

Fosatu, with 95 000 members, is the biggest grouping of emerging unions.

It has concentrated on the country's bigger industries and is a growing power in three key sectors — metal, textile and motor assembly.

In several industries, its unions have led a battle against employer attempts to woo emerging unions into official industrial councils.

Fosatu union members have also been in the thick of many major incidences of worker action in the recent past. And its members made up the bulk of those taking part in the recent stoppage to mark Dr Neil Aggett's death.

It is also the country's most controversial emerging union grouping.

Many employers see Fosatu as a militant threat to factory peace and to the council system.

But rival unions, and critics here and abroad accuse it of ignoring politics in favour of "narrow" factory concerns.

And Fosatu unions' agreement to register, plus the fact that its motor union, NAAWU, sits on a council, has angered critics, who privately accuse Fosatu of being "lukewarm" on efforts to unify emerging unions.

Fosatu's attitude to politics, unity and industrial councils thus attract special interest — and these issues dominated the meeting.

Although some issues were unresolved — and will continue to be the subject of heated debate — the congress provided the most detailed account thus far of Fosatu's likely attitude on the political and unity issues.

It was dominated by a keynote address by general secretary Mr Joe Foster, which spelled out in detail a possible direction for Fosatu.

Mr Foster saw Fosatu's aim as building an independent worker movement which would ensure workers "control their destiny".

No such movement had yet arisen here, he said. Previous waves of unions were weak and bore "the brunt of State harassment". Their political role had thus simply been to give a "worker voice" to political movements.

This meant the unions had simply been part of a "popular struggle" against apartheid and did not have an independent worker identity.

This had surrendered worker leadership and enabled business to "hide behind a curtain" although "it is the major beneficiary of apartheid".

Mr Foster lauded groups such as the ANC, as well as previous generations of unions. But the environment for unions had changed, he said.

Changes in the economy, in black workers' skills and education levels made a powerful, independent, worker movement possible for the first time, he said.

At the same time official policies were aimed at "dividing off certain privileged members of black society" and this would leave workers "at the bottom of the privilege pile". This would both increase the likelihood of a worker movement and make it more necessary.

As unions became more influential, political movements would seek to win worker loyalty. But these movements had "definite limitations".

They aimed to remove unpopular governments, but could not in themselves deal with the particular problems of workers.

It was therefore essential that workers build up their own organisations.

This would ensure that "the popular movement is not hijacked by elements who will in the end turn on their worker supporters".

Mr Foster then went on to criticise by implication some "community" unions who, he said, were repeating the patterns of the past by involving themselves in "popular fronts" against apartheid.

They were, he suggested, weak on the factory floor and saw their main role as linking up with broad opposition to apartheid. This was "a great strategic error" that would "weaken, if not destroy, worker organisation".

Fosatu was not apolitical, but building up nonracial unions was a political task. Fosatu saw its role as giving leadership to the building of a worker movement and this would not place it in opposition to "the wider political struggle".

It would take many years to organise all workers and Fosatu would concentrate instead on major industries and seek to become "a substantial presence" there.

Mr Foster saw a growing union movement as a contribution to political change — "our aim is to use the strength of factory organisation to allow workers to play an effective role in the community," he said.

Thus Fosatu would seek to "dominate" major industrial areas so that worker organisation could play "a significant role in the communities that surround these areas".

Fosatu sought worker leadership in community politics. If workers did not have a strong organisation, poverty and lack of education and time would force them to "surrender leadership" to other groups.

Unions had "a long way to go" but could give workers the experience and strength to take a leading role.

In other words, Mr Foster says Fosatu recognises the need for sweeping political change. But it seeks an independent worker movement, not an adjunct to other groups, by building strength in the factories.

It will become involved in community issues as a worker group. But only if it believes workers can fight these issues through their organised strength.

Fosatu sources say this merely formalises a role the organisation has adopted over the last year. In Uitenhage, they say, where Fosatu unions are strong in the industrial area, Fosatu is involved in action on rents.

There the unions are co-operating with a community group, most of whose leaders are workers from Fosatu unions. There is a possibility, the sources say, of action on rents in other areas.

Fosatu regional representative Mr Taffy Adler, says Fosatu will be guided in its choice of issues by whether it felt it had the strength to take up an issue — and whether involvement had been fully endorsed by union members.

Mr Foster's speech is not binding Fosatu policy. It was adopted as a "guideline" and was referred to further debate within unions.

There was a vigorous debate on it and some delegates had reservations about the emphasis on non-racialism, and on other

issues.

It is certainly not an announcement that Fosatu is to throw itself into the political fray with abandon and the debate over where Fosatu is going has just begun with Mr Foster's speech.

But, on union unity, Fosatu took decisions which will have an immediate impact.

The congress met shortly before the emerging unions are due to gather for a second summit, which follows the historic first one in Cape Town last year.

There has been much greater surface unity among the emerging unions of late and some unionists hope that the summit will give greater impetus to this.

But Fosatu has spelled out ground rules for unity which will place severe tensions on present unity moves.

In his speech, Mr Foster referred to three types of unity. "Ad hoc" unity was what "has occurred at present" — unity on specific issues.

This, he said, required "a more permanent organisational link".

In "united front unity", independent groups set up a permanent platform for contact. But would this give unions equal votes, no matter how big or small they were, and what guarantees would there be that unions would not take decisions without a mandate from their members? he asked.

For solidarity action to be successful, it needed to be sanctioned by union members. But this sort of unity meant a greater danger that decisions would be taken by "a few officials with easy access to meetings".

Mr Foster therefore backed the idea of "disciplined unity" in which unions would weld together into a "tight federation" in which there would be binding policy on affiliates, joint organisational machinery and so on.

This was given added impetus when the congress adopted a resolution setting out a "unity programme" and offering to dissolve Fosatu in favour of a bigger organisation if that was necessary.

The programme says Fosatu will seek out unions who "broadly share a common purpose with our programmes and policies" and discuss the possibility of pooling resources into a "disciplined" federation.

Fosatu men insist they want unity but believe present moves are "going nowhere".

They seem irritated by what they see as a tendency for unions with little worker support to have influence at summit meetings.

Some Fosatu men point to the stoppage over Dr Aggett's death. Most of those who took part were from the better-organised unions (not all in Fosatu). They should thus have the biggest say in how action will be conducted.

But the proposals are likely to split the summit — which is planned for this weekend but could be postponed.

Rival unionists charge the conditions aim to extend Fosatu influence and to deny smaller unions their identity.

While there may be a need for more structured unity, the federation Fosatu has in mind is far too centralised, they argue. Newer unions must be entitled to their own autonomy and to grow in their own way.

The third key subject for debate was the industrial council system.

This debate was expected to be specially important because Fosatu's National Union of Textile Workers has been considering entering a council on condition it can bargain at factory-level with individual employers as well.

This, it argues, would revolutionise the system, which has tended to keep unions out of factory bargaining.

At the same time, several Fosatu unions are bitterly opposed to councils and have argued that present policy — which enables unions like NAAWU to take part in them — should be changed.

This issue sparked off the liveliest debate at the congress in which both factions moderated their stance. As time ran out, it was decided to retain present policy and refer the issue to further debate within Fosatu.

It seems unlikely Fosatu will bar its unions from councils — or that those not yet on them will join unless plant-level bargaining is allowed.

Those present say the congress saw vigorous debate, but little acrimony. Fosatu, they say, remains united as the biggest emerging union federation.

But it will also continue to be the most controversial.

CSO: 4700/1198

## FUTURE OF DISTRICT SIX DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Neville Fransman: "The Rape of District Six Nears Its Completion"]

[Text]

**SPEAK** about District Six to anyone classified "coloured" in terms of the Population Registration Act.

The odds are good he or she may have lived in the "Six", or have family or other social links with someone uprooted by the 1966 Government decision that a prime portion of South African real estate should be occupied only by whites.

The chances are also that, on mentioning District Six to your coloured acquaintance, you will be greeted with a brief glint of bitterness — only brief — immediately replaced by the smiling comment that D6 had become a favourite political discussion point for "white" people and totally irrelevant to the people being talked about.

This is true. They do smile, almost paternalistically and in a detached manner — particularly if Government statements on District Six are recalled.

On February 22, 1980, Mr F W de Klerk, then Minister of Environmental Planning, made what must now be considered one of the most amazing observations on land area which has gained prominence similar to Watts in Los Angeles, Harlem in New York and Pageview in Johannesburg.

On that day in Parliament Mr De Klerk said: "The clearing up and eradication of undesirable conditions were essential. The location of D6 also made it an area with a natural contiguity to the city centre with a

view to expansion, contiguity to a city centre that has a need for space to expand since it is enclosed on all sides owing to geographical factors.

"From these indisputable facts of location and the resulting high value, particularly after replanning and development, certain inescapable conclusions come to the fore. A new D6 could not be a purely residential area, and in particular it could not be utilized for low-cost housing."

There were few coloured people, he said, who could afford to live in District Six and those who could were already settled elsewhere.

In brief, Mr De Klerk was arguing — and this is how he was reported by Sapa — that realists would accept that an area with the value of D6 could not be used for subsidised housing.

Barely two years later the Department of Community Development is offering renovated houses (prices ranging from R31 000 to R52 200) to whites at subsidised prices — 10% deposit and bonds at 13.5%. By comparison, building society rates are 14.25% for bonds between R25 000 and R30 000, 14.75% for those between R30 001 and R40 000 and 15.25% for bonds above R40 001.

Immediately afterwards Mr Colin Eglin, PFP spokesman on housing, summed it up:

"It is disgraceful enough that the Government used the Group Areas Act to drive coloured people out of District Six.

"But now the Department of Community Development is compounding that disgrace by offering fat financial inducements, at the taxpayers' expense, in order to entice whites to buy houses which the Government has taken from the coloured people.

"Apart from the basic immorality of the Group Areas Act, as applied in general and in District Six in particular, it seems incredible that the Government should use public funds to give financial subsidies to people who are relatively well-off — at a time when, due to financial stringency and rising costs, thousands of people of all races are battling to find roofs over their heads."

This statement has been topped by one of South Africa's best-known religious and political commentators. He is the Rev Alan Boesak.



He said: "Calls for the return of District Six to the coloured people stop far short of what is needed. There should rather be a call for 'return the land to the people' or 'let South Africa be for South Africans'. Let us rather say that South Africa's whole political system is corrupt and bankrupt, and let us start again."

"District Six has become a symbol, and I am afraid of that symbol because it obscures the larger issues. We should be examining these, and not looking at little spots of evil."

Mr Boesak said that "if the unthinkable happens, will the people of South Africa who are not white have had their birth-right, their political rights, their self-respect returned to them? Will the coloured people receive these along with District Six?"

The Rev Alan Boesak echoes the sentiment of most people of colour, which is simply: "Don't talk to me about District Six — talk to me about the country of my birth". For this reason most dismiss the "return-District Six-to-the coloured-people" call as irrelevant.

Meanwhile, the total onslaught on District Six has been officially withdrawn. It has become only a partial onslaught with the official parliamentary announcement that Total South Africa (Pty), one of the country's major oil companies, had asked that its purchase of land in District Six be cancelled.

The coyness of Total Oil is not surprising. The news is not new. But it is notable that Mr Gerhard Esterhuizen, corporate affairs manager of Total, reaffirmed in an interview this week that community pressure had been brought to bear on his company to withdraw. For the same reason at least two other companies dropped plans for D6 developments before Total. They are Anker Data Systems and Shell Oil.

These private companies are out, but the Government itself is still in, with its provision of housing for police and Defence Force personnel, and with its plans to build the Technikon in District Six.

Scant consolation is the fact that *all* has not been lost to the thundering bulldozers. Three mosques and three Christian churches — Moravian, Holy Cross Catholic and the Anglican St Marks — still remain. Two schools (George Golding and William Street Primary) are also still there, but empty, while 20 houses in the Dry Dock area are still occupied by Indian families.

The rape of District Six is just about complete.

CSO: 4700/1198



POSSIBILITY OF MORE MPS MOVING TO CP SEEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 1

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**MORE** Nationalist MPCs are expected to cross the floor in the Transvaal Provincial Council — depending on their reception of the President's Council constitutional proposals tomorrow.

At present the Conservative Party has five MPCs.

Provincial sources in Pretoria put the number of MPCs who are known to be "sitting on the fence" as high as 30.

Only five more need switch to the CP to make it the official Opposition as the Progressive Federal Party, the present official Opposition, has only nine members.

The main 1982 session of the provincial council starts today with a fanfare redolent of old Transvaal Republic days — and the session itself is expected to result in fireworks over a wide range of subjects.

The present breakdown of the parties in the house is 62 Nationalist nine PFP and five CP members.

The five Nat MPCs who have already crossed over to the CP are Mr Jannie van Eeden (Brakpan), Mr Fanie Ferreira (Provincial stablemate in the Waterberg constituency of CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht), Mr Piet Niemand (Pietersburg) Mr Kallie Schoeman (Nigel) and Mr Niekie Genis (Potgietersrust).

Among names being mentioned in provincial quarters as possible walkovers to the CP are the executive committee member in charge of hospitals, Dr Servaas Latsky, the MPC for Pretoria-Rissik, Mr Jackie Kruger, Mr Tom de Ridder of Florida, Mr A A Bruwer of Lydenburg, Mr D P Kirstein of Delmas, Mr L B Rothman of Ermelo, and Mr J H Hattingh of Verwoerdburg.

If these MPCs crossed the floor it would make the CP the official Opposition.

PFP MPCs say they

are "surprised" that only five Nat MPC's in a predominantly verkrampste Nationalist caucus have crossed the floor.

If one or more of the MECs were to join the CP it would not necessarily mean they would lose their posts as members are appointed for five year terms of office.

In provincial quarters feelings about the constitutional proposals are running high, and there are fears that the proposals would further whittle the provincial council's power.

Any indications of power sharing would certainly result in more MPCs joining Dr Treurnicht.

In an interview another MEC, Mr Fanie Schoeman, said that the political situation in the House was in a state of flux.

Both he and Dr Latsky refused to comment on questions whether or not they might join the CP.

DU PLESSIS ON GOOD NEIGHBOR FARM POLICY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 10

[Text]

DURBAN. — South Africa would, in future, cooperate with neighbouring states to promote efficient food production, rational land utilisation and protection of natural resources, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Pietie du Plessis, said yesterday.

Opening the international Sarcus conference at Cedara, Mr Du Plessis said a new technical unit had recently been established by his department to provide technical expertise for the projects, which were aimed at building a stable region of interdependent countries so that the sub-continent "as a whole can live in peace and prosperity."

The departments of Foreign Affairs and Information would also be intimately involved in the projects.

Mr Du Plessis said: "We, in South Africa, place great emphasis on the fact that no country can survive, let alone prosper, unless it can take care of its means of food production."

South Africa also realised the need for concerted action to mobilise resources to feed all

the people of the sub-continent.

Apart from its joint programmes with Sarcus, an international agricultural body, South Africa was also engaged in a number of other joint agricultural projects with neighbouring countries.

"South Africa has developed a unique system of marketing boards to promote orderly marketing of virtually all agricultural products. Some of these boards also assist member countries of Sarcus in the improvement and disposal of their produce.

"Thus, the SA wool board also markets Lesotho's clip every year, while the Mohair Board has given much aid to Lesotho to promote the industry there.

"Similarly, the tobacco and citrus crops of Swaziland and the oilseed and maize produced by Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland are marketed locally and overseas by the appropriate South African control Boards."

BILL TO ALLOW INTERCEPTION OF POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron in Cape Town]

[Text]

ANY form of postal communication can be intercepted for as long as six months according to provisions in the Post Office Amendment Bill tabled in the House of Assembly.

The amendment scraps the reference of interception by telephone and telegram and replaces it with the interception of any communication in respect of services by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications "in the interests of the security of the Republic".

The amendment says the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications could at the request of

(1) The Minister who administers the National Intelligence Service, the Minister of Law and Order or the Minister of Defence, acting with the concurrence of the Minister, or;

(2) The Minister or an officer authorized thereby by the Minister; may, depending on the nature of the request, direct that a particular postal article or a particular

communication which has been or is being or is intended to be transmitted by telephone or in any other manner over a telecommunications line be intercepted, or that all postal articles or all such communications to or from any particular person, body or organization be intercepted for such period, but not exceeding six months, as the functionary concerned may determine and specify.

The amendment provides that The State Security Council established under the Security Intelligence and State Security Council Act, 1972 (Act No 64 of 1972), shall from time to time designate the person or persons in the service of the State who may make the request:

That sufficient particulars be supplied to identify any postal article or communication involved, including particulars relating to the name, and where known, the address of the person, body or organization concerned, and any number allocated by the department in re-

spect of any telecommunications service involved.

That the functionary concerned or, if he is not available, any other functionary may, upon the written application of the person concerned, extend, for a period not exceeding six months at a time, any period determined if he is satisfied that the extension is necessary in the interests of the security of the Republic.

That where a functionary issues a direction the person who made the request or any person expressly authorised thereto by him may take possession of and examine any postal article or telegram or, as the case may be, listen in to or make a recording of any communication, and that no officer occupying in the Department of Post of a lower grading than that of the post of Deputy Postmaster General shall be authorized to order interception, and no person occupying a post of a lower grading than that of Deputy Director General in the Public Service shall be designated to intercept communications.

DE KLERK DEPLORES SA'S INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 11

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S international isolation is growing, not shrinking, Mr F.W. de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, and Transvaal NP leader, said at Potchefstroom yesterday.

Mr De Klerk, guest speaker at a graduation ceremony, referred to the split in the NP and the formation of the Conservatie Party and said that, in a realistic sense, it created a measure of confusion instead of waves, as certain people alleged.

The confusion was the result of a feeling of being threatened.

He said terrorism was increasing both in volume and expertise.

"Socio-economic circumstances provided a fruitful base for revolution in South Africa."

"Internationally, our isolation is growing, rather than shrinking."

"This uncertainty is devouring, like a cancer, on our will to succeed and is undermining our dedication to

look for peaceful solutions."

"More and more Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Asians are inclined to radicalism and extremism."

"There is no snap solution for this dilemma of tension between hope and fear", he said.

Mr De Klerk then gave basic guidelines by which South Africans could decide what was feasible regarding political expectations.

"Black nations, Coloureds and Asians must realise that the attainment of full political rights, at the cost of vested White rights and security, is not possible without White resistance to the death.

"At the same time White South Africans know that the retention of their freedom and self-determination can not be built on continuous and lengthy inferiority of people of colour.

"Black domination and White domination are equally unacceptable

and he who pursues it is walking the way of self-destruction," he said.

Absolute parrallism and total separation of the various nations and groups in watertight compartments were not executable.

"On the other hand, the unification of the nations and groups of South Africa into one political system is equally unexecutable.

"Interdependence on economic and other fields, and the geographical distribution of nations makes total separation only a dream, while opposing nationalism and deeplying differences make a unified community totally impossible and undesirable.

Mr De Klerk said security of each nation and their right on self-determination must be based on power structures, to which, as much as possible, power must be attached, and the co-operation on mutual affairs must be constructed in such a way that it was justifiable, without leading to domination by one group over another.

DE KLERK HITS AFRIKAANS UNIVERSITIES, CULTURAL GROUPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 11

[Text]

**THE Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, yesterday also accused Afrikaans universities, cultural organisations and churches of dodging "clear standpoint formulation regarding actual affairs merely for the sake of peace."**

Speaking at Potchefstroom University's graduation ceremony, he said there was a necessity for communication between leaders and opinionformers and members of their own populations.

Touching on the split in the National Party he said a finger could rightly be pointed to a lack of communication between political leaders and the White electorate.

The government would identify these shortcomings and intensify its information action.

"But allow me to point a constructive finger of criticism at the address of certain institutions including the University of Potchefstroom," he said.

"There were times in the life of our nation when strong directives

were given from our Afrikaans universities to the nation. The voice of Potchefstroom University was, from time to time, heard clear and loud and it had a remarkable influence on affairs."

"Today voices are still being heard, also from Potchefstroom. But it seldom falls on the ear as a melody that will carry one away or enchant one, but rather as cacophony of voices. Each sings its own tune and confuses more than it convinces," Mr de Klerk said.

He was not pleading for the silencing of individuals, but he missed the authoritative opinions of the university's figures.

"Too much neutrality enhances confusion and is against the accomplishment of professionalism," he said.

Mr De Klerk said his criticism could certainly also be pointed at other addresses like Afrikaans churches and cultural organisations who were avoiding the formulation of standpoints on actual affairs in favour of good peace, at a time

when opposing standpoints of individuals promoted confusion.

It was not his intention "to plead that universities, cultural organisations and churches should enter the arena of politics," but it was necessary that clear direction should be given about actual (political) affairs.

"I further believe that the time is ready for everyone, with a view to the indepth present public debate, should in a simple and clear way express their standpoints," he added.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CP IN OUDTSHOORN SEEN AS THREAT TO BOTHA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 8

[Text]

**OUDTSHOORN.** — Conservative Party branches will be established at Oudtshoorn, De Rust, Calitzdorp, George and Mossel Bay next week, local organisers of the party said in Oudtshoorn yesterday.

The announcement followed a successful meeting held at Oudtshoorn on Wednesday night by the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

More than 700 people were packed into the Civic Theatre, which has seating for only 600, and a full vote of confidence in Dr Treurnicht was adopted at the end of the four-hour-long meeting.

Mr Jan Hoon, MP for Kuruman and Chief Whip of the new party announced that a company, the Conservative Press of South Africa, had been formed and would produce the first issue of the party's newspaper, Die Patriot, this month. He predicted that Kuruman would send a CP member to Parliament at the next election and possibly also Oudtshoorn and George, the constituency of the

Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Dr Treurnicht said his party rejected the principle of power sharing and mixed government, which was something new and which had never been accepted by the National Party.

The CP agreed that Indians and Coloured people should be considered South Africans, but insisted that they develop independently in every respect and not jointly with Whites.

He warned that no party was a holy cow and that any party that ignored the heartbeat of a nation, was on its way out. — Sapa.

ALLEGED ANC 'TERRORISTS' PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 10

[Text] Two alleged members of the banned African National Congress yesterday pleaded not guilty in a Pretoria Magistrate's Court to charges of high treason relating to attacks in the city and to 20 alternative charges of murder, attempted murder and terrorism.

Thelle Simon Mogoerane, 23, and Jerry Semano Mososloli, 25, appeared shackled in court yesterday. The case was referred to the Supreme Court by the attorney-general for trial on June 1 this year.

Mr R. Mokgoatiheng, for the accused, asked that his clients be unchained because they were experiencing difficulty in walking. According to South Africa's legal system, they should not be chained during court proceedings, he said.

Mr J. H. F. Pistor, who appeared for the State, said the men were chained for security reasons.

But the magistrate, Mr B. J. O. van Schalkwyk, ordered that they be unchained.

The charges involved attacks on the Moroka and Oriando police stations in Soweto on May 31, 1979, the Capital Park power station in Pretoria on December 14 last year, the Wonderboompoort police station on December 26, and the railway line between New Canada station and Mzimhlope station on May 24 last year.

They also denied they had joined the ANC in 1976, had undergone military training in Angola, Tanzania, and East Germany and had set up hiding places for arms, ammunition and other ANC members.--Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1193

SUZMAN CHALLENGED TO BACK TORTURE ALLEGATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 4

[Article from the "Parliament" page: "Concern at Questioning Methods"]

[Text]

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Members of the Parents' Support Committee and Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton) were challenged yesterday to provide proof of allegations of Police torturing detainees.**

MRS Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) called on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to say if he would be prepared to introduce a proper code of conduct to govern methods of interrogation by the police.

Speaking in committee on the Law and Order Vote, she expressed concern at interrogation methods.

The proposed new Bill on security legislation as well as the Rabie Commission Report from which it emanated, made no reference to this important aspect.

"There is nothing for one's comfort regarding detention and interrogation under Section 6 in either the Rabie Report or in Section 29 of the new bill that we will shortly debate," she said.

"This is the reason why we have to seek other remedies and I want to know: Is the Minister prepared to provide them?"

"Also, will he be introducing an amendment to Section 6 of the Police Act to suspend the six months' period of prescription for civil claims to be brought by detainees against the police.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and Mr N J Pretorius (NP, Umhlatuzana) called for proof of allegations of torture during the debate on the Law and Order Vote.

Mr Le Grange challenged three professional men on the Parents' Support Committee who had given him a memorandum which referred, among other matters, to the Tokyo Agreement on Torture.

The three men, Dr Coleman, Dr Koornhof and Mr FLloyd of Cape Town had, in reply to a question put to them by the Minister, said they knew of doctors who had acted in contravention of the Tokyo Agreement.

They had told him that they knew of this from their own experience of events which had occurred during the past six months.

"I want to say to these gentlemen, come and prove your statements that you have taken to the Press.

"The commissioner (of police) has offered his assistance and offered to institute a full investigation," he said.

"I call on them to come and substantiate their allegations in public," he said.

Mrs Suzman was also challenged on her torture allegations by Mr Pretorius who said that she had read out affidavits in the House alleging torture and that these had been sent abroad.

"But to date the affidavit has not been seen," he said.

"The time has come from such allegations to be investigated and if found to be false, action must be taken," Mr Pretorius said. — Sapa.



SACC SACKS SIX IN BIG ECONOMY DRIVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 5

[Text]

**THE South African Council of Churches will close its choir resources division and the division of the ecumenical education officer because of "Failure to attract financial support."**

It had been decided to close the communications division as well "to exercise a proper stewardship of the council's resources", the SACC's secretary-general, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

As a further economy measure five staff members — Mr J Madi-ba, Mr G Ndlovu, Mr B Kumalo, Dr M Nash and Mrs J Siwani — have been given three months' full pay in lieu of notice, while a sixth staff member, Miss P Mohale, was working a month's notice, he said.

Bishop Tutu said the decision to close the divisions had been

taken unanimously at the SACC executive committee's last meeting on April 27 and 28.

Reacting to Bishop Tutu's announcement, the director of the communications department, Mr Nongani Khumalo, said the SACC had no choice.

"Closing down the (communications) department was one of the few options, if not the only option, open to the council in the circumstances," he said.

Bishop Tutu had been "very considerate and actually very generous" to the people concerned, said Mr Khumalo.

He warned against attempting to "get back" at the council.

"Trying to get back at the council for the action it took will not only be petty but also irresponsible," he said. —

Sapa.

# DECISION ON NEW SASOL-SIZE FUEL PLANT IMMINENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN.** — If the policy of self-sufficiency in liquid fuel is to be pursued, a decision must be made soon on building another plant of Sasol proportions.

But first it must be decided what synthetic fuel route must be taken.

This was stated yesterday by Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs.

In the debate on his budget vote, he referred to synthetic fuel developments, and said that no commercially-proven processes, other than the Sasol process, existed at present.

## Risk

The risk associated with new processes on a commercial scale was extremely high.

But a decision as to which technology to use in future oil-from-coal plants was a major decision that would ultimately have to be taken.

Mr De Klerk said there were a number of "possible synthetic fuel routes" open to South Africa: the Sasol oil-from-coal process, the alcohols (ethanol and methanol) from coal or from agricultural products, plant oils such as sunflower-derived oil as well as oil-from-coal processes not yet commercialised.

## Committee

"At present, it is not possible to give a firm indication as to which future route, or combination of routes, would be in the best interest of our country.

A departmental sub-committee of the Energy Policy Committee was studying the issue

and might be in a position to advise on further aspects later this year.

He said the Energy Policy Committee had made recommendations regarding medium-to-long-term liquid fuel self-sufficiency.

"If a policy of increased self-sufficiency is adopted by the Government after consideration of other strategic and economic priorities, it means that a decision to build a further

Sasol-sized plant will need to be taken in the near future," the Minister said.

"Although a significant degree of self-sufficiency will be achieved by the completion of Sasol III, it should be realised that the growth in liquid fuel demand, which is associated with our economic growth, erodes the at-

tained level of self-sufficiency."

Mr De Klerk also announced that the Government has decided to scrap the after-hours petrol permit system from the middle of June.

The main reason for this move, he said, was that there were irregularities regarding the system. It did not prevent trips, it only delayed them.

## Coal exports

The minister also announced that the Government had decided to increase coal exports from 48 million tons a year to 80 million tons a year. He disclosed that more than 100 applications had been received for export rights of over 200 million tons a year. The Government would soon announce who the successful applicants were, he said.

## BRIEFS

**DURBAN ATTORNEY BANNED**--Durban--Durban attorney Mr M.J. Naidoo was served with a two-year banning order yesterday. The second Natal Indian Congress executive member to be banned within a week, Mr Naidoo was the organization's acting chairman. Mr Pravin Gordhan was served with a three-year banning order last Friday after more than five months in detention. He was arrested on November 27. He was dismissed from his job as a pharmacist at King Edward VIII Hospital in January. His wife Pravina said that in terms of his banning order Mr Gordhan is restricted to his flat between 7 pm and 6 am. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 5]

**FRACAS AT GOLDMINE**--Riot police restored peace at the Virginia Saaiplaas gold mine on Sunday night when Black mineworkers went on the rampage and burnt down six change houses and the living quarters of three senior Black mine officials. The CID chief for the Northern Free State, Brigadier Marcus van der Merwe yesterday confirmed that detectives were detaining two Black mineworkers and police were investigating a complaint of public violence. The mineworkers were said to have been upset because their food had been served late. According to a mine spokesman, windows were broken when an argument erupted while workers of No 3 hostel were queueing up for food at about 7 pm. The violence was sparked off when about 150 workers started throwing plates around inside the canteen. The group then went outside where they started throwing stones. The police were summoned and peace was restored. Nobody was injured during the unrest. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 3]

**METALWORKERS' WAGE DEMANDS**--Wage increases affecting about 450 000 metalworkers may be finalised today. The executive committee of the giant metal industry's industrial council is meeting today to discuss wage demands made by unions registered in the industry--the aim will be to end a dispute called by these unions last month. The meeting was called on April 15 after unions gave formal notice of their dispute with employers over wage increases. According to the director of the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions, Mr Ben Nicholson, "the ball is now in the employers' court." The unions want a fixed sum of money added on to workers' wages "from the bottom to the top" rather than percentage increases. Employers have so far not agreed to this. "We are hopeful that they will now change their position," Mr Nicholson said yesterday. "It's not up to us to make any amendments." The council's executive committee--made up of 12 workers'

representatives and 12 from the employers'--will try to end the dispute. If left unresolved the dispute could lead to legal strike action by workers. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 3]

ONSLAUGHT ON NATAL--The Conservative Party is launching a massive onslaught on Natal within the next few weeks with four meetings to be held in various centres of the province and in Zululand. The official spokesman for the party in Natal, Mr Brendan Willmer, said yesterday that public meetings would be held in the next few weeks at Vryheid, Ladysmith, Wenen and Empange Empangeni. Speakers at these meetings would be MPs of the party who recently defected from the National Party. Mr Willmer also said divisional councils and branches of the party were in the process of being formed all over the province and in Zululand. Also, the party had opened an office in the Volkskas Building in Gardiner Street, Durban, and a fulltime official, Dr H van Staden, had been appointed to manage the party's affairs in the province. Mr Willmer also said there had been "tremendous support" for the party from English-speaking people in the province. This had been proven at the various meetings held recently where it was asked of English-speaking people to raise their hands in support of the party. At some of the meetings the support was as high as half of those present, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 82 p 9]

NEW FLUORESCENT LUMINAIRE--Lascon Lighting Industries of Johannesburg have designed and developed a new fluorescent luminaire believed to be the first of its type in the world. It is virtually impervious to corrosive atmospheres found in many specialised industries. Lascon found that, in certain instances, polyester and polycarbonate were not resistant to the full range of alkali and acid gases. It was found that a particular grade stainless steel suitable for deep drawing was corrosion resistant to all gases and it is now used in the body and all other exposed components of the fluorescent luminaires. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 16 Apr 82 p 9]

HARTZENBERG PLEA--The future of the Black people in South Africa would not be served best by single Department of Education for all race groups Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the former Minister of Education and Training, said. Speaking in the debate on the Education and Training Vote, Dr Hartzenberg (CP, Lichtenburg) urged the Government not to accede to recommendations that education for all race groups be placed under a single department. "This would be hopelessly wrong as we have to do with different cultures," he said. "I believe the people of Africa will only have the same quality education as the Whites when they develop an education system that is peculiar to themselves and they do not have to use other people's methods." He believed Black people in South Africa realised that Whites could not develop a system for them and that if a unique system of Black education was to be established, it would be created in South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1198

GHETTO CITIES OF MSUNDUZA DESCRIBED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Ndvuna Dlamini: "Inside Msunduzi's Two Slum Cities"]

[Text]

**THE BRIGHT** light of Mbabane have attracted so many people. Others came to work to fulfill certain personal obligations, like money for lobola, others came to irk a living, returning home once so often, while others came and settled.

Not all those that came to the town have struck it rich, and hence found their way to the two 'ghetto cities' of Msunduzi — White City and Dark City.

In these 'cities', they have settled, and braved trying conditions. **TIMESMAN NDVUNA DLAMINI** visited the two cities and talked to some of its residents.

AMONG the ageing adults "White City", situated adjacent to Msunduzi Hall, is a sixty-six year old man who has occupied a decrepit house of corrugated roofing iron rusty with age, has holes letting in liberal showers of water when it rains in summer, and not very comfortable during cold winter nights. The old man is a veteran of the Second World War. On returning from the war, he says his health deteriorated and he underwent an operation.

Since the day of the operation, his life has been a winter full of fogs and mists. His wife died and most of his nine children,

deserted him. He tried to earn a living by working as a blacksmith, a trade he learnt from his father.

But with no workshop and sufficient tools, it was not a very profitable occupation. At times he said he stayed for days without getting any money or customers. He hoped when the pension he was promised failed to turn up. These days, "I wake up up. These days, "I wake up in the morning, not knowing where I am going to get my next meal," he said.

Another Msunduzi resident, a thirty-nine year old man who rented a room at 'Dark City' a place situated near the

'Emgababa Bar.'

He shares this room with his children and wife.

A salary of (E96) for a whole family does not get very far.

What worries him most with his so called house, he says, is that life is unbeatable.

"I return home reeling from fatigue, only to be encountered with the same routine of eating, sleeping and washing in the same room," he said.

To crown it all, according to him, the land-lord usually returns home drunk at the oddest hour of the night and make a deafening noise.

Although such a treatment is in-excusable, I swallow my pride, and try to be patient because accommodation is very scarce. I cannot afford to abandon this one and look for a house.

Asked to describe life in 'Dark City', a certain house wife, said it was boring and frustrating. The woman who was one among three wives, semi-illiterate, sells traditional liquor, 'Umcombotsi' to get money to live. "Such a business,

was hardly rewarding because of continuous harassment by the police," she said. The woman also asserted that she had fined more or less E90 for selling liquor. "This is disheartening, because with the very cents I get, I try to send my children to school. If I stop what I am doing, the children will starve and be chased from school for being in arrears with their school fees," she said.

Life had become too risky in 'Dark City', according to an experienced woman resident. She charged that burglary, murder and rape were the order of the day. "On one cold night, I was attacked by a 'well built' man but he let me free when I grabbed for his private parts." According to Mr John 'Makepisi' Dlamini, a longtime resident and owner of a popular shebeen, 'Kamakepisi', the lights in this area are adequate. "There are certain dark corners that have become nests of criminals. Immediately, you approach this place, they pounce on you. You may scream as much as you

can, but the more you scream, the more the neighbours bolt their doors," he said.

Mr Dlamini also expressed grave concern towards the pollution had health hazard, presented by poor disposal of refuse. He claimed that rubbish is dumped in one common place, situated in an open area surrounded by buildings, is a source of many diseases, especially an invitation to cholera.

One woman who has stayed for fifteen years in the Msunduza location, the two cities have bred prostitutes and juveniles who graduated to be professional hooligans during her time in that community.

CSO: 4700/1197

NEW LAND REGULATION BILL DEBATE REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Apr 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**A NEW Bill regulating relationships between farmers and people who squat on their farms caused an uproar in the Senate yesterday.**

At one stage the storm was such that the acting president, Senator Mary Mdziniso said: "We should not be throwing words at one another like that honourable senators."

The Farm Dwellers Bill has already passed through the House of Assembly. But a number of senators expressed the view that it was so sensitive that it needed careful scrutiny before being debated.

**Motion**

Senator Mabalizandla Nhlabatsi moved that the Bill be examined by a select committee before it is debated. "It is not a good idea to rush such legislation," he said. "We need time to think carefully about it before we can debate it," he added.

Senator Nhlabatsi said in terms of the Standing Orders of the House, the senators were entitled to be given three months to examine Bills before they are debated. "This particular Bill is very problematic," he added.

Senator Mdziniso reminded him that there was a certificate of urgency accompanying the Bill and there was no need to wait for three months. She said although the Minister had not given the senators three months, they should have had sufficient time to have read it because it was short.

Senator J.S. Mavimbela stood up to support Senator Nhlabatsi that the Bill should be carefully scrutinised and not rushed through. "It's going to affect people's lives and people's farms," Senator Mavimbela said. "If we rush it through without thinking carefully about it and expressing our views, then we would be acting like a rubber stamp," he said.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. A.K. Hlophe arguing that the Bill should be read, said: "I wish to mention the cause of the certificate of urgency. Swazi people have been

subjected to elements peculiar to their way of life. People lived in these areas for generations. They woke up the following morning and found that the areas had been declared farms. They were then required to work for some strange person."

Mr. Ndawonye Sikhondze said: "I am not yet debating the Bill as such. But I would like to state that the Bill contains our true land concepts. I want the Bill read now, I cannot see what problems the honourable members are encountering. I cannot find myself agreeing with the suggestion that it be examined by a select committee first. I move that we continue with the Bill."

The acting President, Mrs. Mdziniso finally persuaded the Senators' to allow the Bill to be read the second time.

Senator Nhlabatsi: "According to Standing Order No. 145, I am entitled to ask that the Bill be examined by a select committee. But because the chair has requested that we continue with the business of the house, I withdraw my proposal."

Minister Hlophe, on behalf of Prince Gabbeni, said the Bill was long overdue. "I won't mention names of any countries, but I tell you that some countries nationalised land soon after independence. The farmer woke up the following morning and found a board stating that the land now belongs to the people.

"But we Swazis are humble people and that is not our way of doing things. We want to create a harmonious and orderly relationship between the farmer and the people who live on the farm. It's in no way nationalisation. But I would like to state that it is unSwazi to sell land."

At this stage four senators stood up simultaneously.

Senator Mdziniso asked for order.

Nhlabatsi: "I wish to appeal to the Minister not to speak in the manner in which he is now. The things he is saying will cause a national outcry. It is declared policy that we don't nationalise farms."

Hlophe: "I didn't say we nationalise."

The president adjourned the House before the usual tea time saying: "I think the honourable Senators need some fresh air."

# POLICE INTIMIDATION OF TEACHERS DENIED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Apr 82 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

## **THE MINISTER for Education, Canon Siphetse Dlamini has categorically denied charges that the government is using the Police Special Branch to intimidate teachers.**

Addressing teachers of the Shiselweni district in Nhlengano, at the weekend, Canon Dlamini said the government is not seeking to coerce teachers into accepting a one-sided package deal. He refuted a letter published in The Times last Friday alleging that his ministry with the help of the police, engaged in a sustained campaign of intimidation against members of the teaching profession.

"A teaching association contributes towards the development of education. Like in any organisation, there will be infiltrators who work to promote their own interests. They work to sow seeds of mistrust.

"You should guard against these people. To be a leader you have to be a man of integrity. You should be able to separate truth from falsehood. My ministry does not need to use the police in our meetings with teachers," he said.

After the meeting, the Permanent Secretary for Education Mr. Musa Nsibandze told me that his ministry had requested the Commissioner of police to ask his men to keep low in these meetings with teachers.

Canon Dlamini told the meeting that it was not his habit to be defensive or to gloat over successes. Canon Dlamini said he has done his utmost best to protect teachers against unjustified accusations of any nature.

He said where he had given warnings, he had done so out of "love and fatherly sympathy. He said he had not, at any stage misrepresented teachers or betrayed them before any body, but rather suffered on their behalf.

On the issue of SNAT, he said he had publicly acknowledged that efforts are being made to have the ban lifted. He stated that before the ban can be lifted it was necessary for all concerned to be convinced

and satisfied that the step to lift the ban will contribute positively and make it easier to work with the teaching profession.

He stated that it had to be realised that the association will not work in isolation; but that its presence will have implications on the government as well as the community. He said he had gone out of his way to encourage frank talk in the hope that it will contribute towards building for the future.

He stated that he had noted with great concern and extreme regret that some teachers had taken an unfair advantage of the meetings and made them forums for "pronouncing unsolicited abuse and insults of officials sent to them.

He claimed that some of the teachers had the "audacity to challenge the government." He warned that such an act begins to make it look as though there are definitely political sentiments in the hearts of some teachers.

"Faced with such a situation, how can they hope to answer those who have been claiming that the teachers association had political overtones?" he asked.

Canon Amini pointed out to the teachers that his term of office is nearing expiry and that SNAT should be revived before that. "Our time is running out, we should finalise this thing before our term expires," he urged. A national mass meeting of teachers before SNAT is formally legalised as demanded by some teachers was ruled out. "The country has got to have law and order. People should speak within the bounds of the law," he added.

"It is said that we are cowards. If that is the case, we wouldn't be here. Teachers should also stop campaigning during the meetings. They should contribute positive ideas," he said. "It is a pity that some teachers don't seem to understand what the purpose of these meetings is," he said.

This was the shortest of all the teachers meetings. It was resolved that the old executive of SNAT should be revived and that there was no need to elect new committees.

During the discussions on SNAT:-

FIRST SPEAKER: "The function of the committees the government wants us to



elect should be clearly defined. It would be a mistake to send districts to negotiate with the government — we should send representatives at a national level.

"We should be able to trust one another. This situation of mistrust has to be stopped somehow. It took one day to ban SNAT, its taking a long time to revive it. We don't want to overthrow anybody — we simply want to work. There is no need for all these meetings, simply lift the ban. We appreciate the efforts to revive SNAT.

But we hope a cow is not going to be replaced with a goat. We want SNAT as it was. Why are you people afraid of us?"

In reply, the Chairman, Mr. Musa Nsibandze said: "You will remember that when we changed from SNUT to SNAT, we negotiated. Why can't we negotiate this time?"

SECOND SPEAKER:

"The winds of suspicion are a signal of danger. The Ministry of Education is a key ministry. If fingers of suspicion point at it, it is not a good sign. If the finger suspects the knee, it means there is something wrong with the body.

"I also feel that these district meetings are strange in the extreme. How could you hope to revive SNAT with these people who are not meeting

CSO: 4700/1197

## TANZANIA

### BRIEFS

FUEL ALCOHOL PLANT--Paris, April 23--Tanzania has asked the French Speichim company to build a factory to produce 10 million litres (more than two million gallons) of fuel alcohol from sugar cane annually, the company said today. The contract, signed on April 15, covers the supply of machinery and its assembly, as well as supervision of the construction of the plant and its inauguration and technical assistance in its running. (A.F.P.)  
[Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 27 Apr 82 p 19]

CSO: 4700/1194

REPORTS SAY GOVERNMENT INTIMIDATED CHURCH PRELATES

Paris LE MONDE in French 14-15 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] We have learned from a source close to the Episcopal Conference of Zaire that four of the best known prelates in Zaire have in recent months been the focus of intimidation measures, reflecting the aggravation of already existing tensions between the church and the government of Zaire. These four prelates were said to include Monsignor Mambes, bishop of Kindu and a member of the Episcopal conference; Cardinal Malula, archbishop of Kinshasa; and Monsignor Kabanga, archbishop of Lubumbashi.

According to our sources, "While Monsignor Kaseba was visiting a family of friends on the night of 9-10 December 1981, he was attacked by some 15 masked men wielding machettes and bottles, who also injured the members of the family the bishop was visiting. They plundered everything they found at the site, and, identifying the archbishop, seriously wounded him."

Concerning Cardinal Malula, the same sources said that "Armed men entered the official residence of the cardinal on the night of 24-25 December 1981, and first gagged and then strangled the watchmen. They looked in vain for the cardinal, who was not at his residence at the time. They forced the safe and took a sum of money belonging to the diocese worth about 20,000 Belgian francs. Shortly afterward, soldiers arrived at the procuracy of the diocese of Kenge in Kinshasa asking the whereabouts of the cardinal, since they had not found him at home. He was not there either. In fact, the cardinal is forced to change residence regularly to avoid becoming the victim of an attack..."

Finally, concerning the archbishop of Lubumbashi, we were told: "On Monday, 15 February, Monsignor Kabanga was enroute to the meeting of the bishops of the province of Lubumbashi, at which he was to preside. He was driving his car and was accompanied by Monsignor Kabewe, the bishop of Manono, a member of the European International Womens' Auxiliary (AFI) and two other persons. At a given point on the road between La Karavia and Lubumbashi, a military jeep drove full kilt into the vehicle. The passengers were thrown against one another and the doors were blocked by the accident.

"The soldiers got out of the jeep, but rendered no aid to the injured..."

## ISAACS RESIGNATION FROM PAC WELCOMED

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 82 p 8

[From the letters to the editor: "PAC Has Problems--But This One Was a Big Relief"]

[Text]

**SIR —** The resignation of Mr Henry Isaacs as Director of Foreign Affairs of the PAC was not unexpected. His departure from the PAC Central Committee is neither a blow nor a shock, but a great relief.

The publicity given in the Press about his resignation has created an impression that calls for the record to be put straight by some of us who knew him intimately and were able to assess his ability and performance.

Mr Henry Eric Isaacs was by no means the brightest in the PAC Central Committee, but he was indeed the most aloof and arrogant and suffered from an exaggerated sense of his importance. He demonstrated this in his performances in the diplomatic world — particularly at the United Nations in New York.

The assertion by the Herald's Special Correspondent in an article entitled "Top PAC man resigns" April 16, which, among other matters, states that Mr Isaacs was seen "as one man in the PAC potentially able to forge an anti-ANC alliance", is something that could have naturally made him uncomfortable.

The PAC does not regard the ANC as the enemy, but the PAC held,

and continues to hold, that all Azanians including the ANC cadres who see a contradiction within the apartheid regime must be galvanised into a solid, principled united front.

The PAC regards unity of all the oppressed and exploited as an article of faith. It is for this reason that the PAC can never regard the ANC as an enemy.

If Mr Isaacs found such policy to be "irreconcilable" with his stand; then he was naturally a square peg in a round hole in the PAC.

The other matter of no less importance is that Mr Isaacs had to fill a position that had been held by an intellectual giant — the late brilliant Mr David Maphumzana Sibeko. Mr Isaacs could never match Mr Sibeko nor do a quarter of the work David was capable of doing.

Mr Isaac's performances therefore brought the fortunes and stocks of the PAC to the lowest ebb in the United Nations. Since the untimely death of Mr David Sibeko, the PAC

has lost several friends and supporters in the Americas while other liberation movements from Azania have had a field day.

The crux of the matter, the real truth that made Mr Isaacs quit the PAC Central Committee, was because of the recent reorganisation of all the departments of the Central Committee.

The Director of Foreign Affairs, like all heads of department, was to return to PAC external headquarters in Dar es Salaam, where, along with other heads of departments, he was to work with the team which is planned to implement the PAC programme of action of armed struggle.

Mr Henry Isaacs, newly-married to an American citizen, could not reconcile the idea of leaving the glittering lights and affluence of New York life and come and work in Tanzania for the speedy implementation of the PAC programme.

The two positions he held, of Director of Foreign Affairs and that of Permanent Representative to the PAC UN Observer Mission, had to be separated, because he was not as capable as the late Mr Sibeko who held the two

positions but never failed to deliver the goods in his overall performances.

Mr Sibeko held both positions and it was really unfortunate that PAC did not realise that a man of lesser ability and status could not hold both positions.

The fact that PAC has had problems is no secret. Nor are liberation difficulties and problems peculiar to PAC alone.

All genuine liberation movements will always have problems, the only exception is that when it comes to the PAC, the imperialist Press, because of its natural hostility, tend to exaggerate such problems and even add a lot of lies.

The PAC existed before Henry Isaacs ever dreamt of entering politics and the PAC will be there long after the Henry Isaacs of this world have disappeared.

M. E. L. Ntloedibe.  
Gaborone.

CSO: 4700/1192

## DEMISE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAILED

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Apr 82 p 10

[Editorial: "'Hamba Kahle'"]

[Text]

FEW Zimbabweans will lose much sleep over the demise of the Democratic Party. Mr Andre Holland's enthusiasm and good intentions were not enough to keep the party even ticking over, and the few members of the electorate who stirred sufficiently to cast their votes in by-elections that have occurred since the DP's formation showed no inclination to support it. With monotonous regularity the score was: RF 1, DP 0.

Despite this the contributions of Mr Holland and his party to race relations and especially his efforts to bridge the gap between the whites and the Government cannot be forgotten. He and his party enthusiasts took a brave decision in identifying themselves with the Government at a time when it was considered to be unpatriotic to do so in the white community.

The by-elections also showed that what is left of the RF still has an attraction for the die-hards who probably still call it the Rhodesian Front. These people are an anachronism in today's Zimbabwe, but fortunately their numbers are rapidly declining.

White politics has reached a peculiar state. A fledgling party, with no MPs, has now disappeared. It might, as Mr Holland believes, have achieved something. Certainly the House of Assembly should have a different atmosphere when it next meets. The RF is likely to have only nine Members actually in the House, and there will be nine ex-RF Independents.

It is significant that when the nine broke away there was hardly a ripple from their constituency councils or from the voters who originally put them into the House.

This could be a combination of apathy and the birth of a belief that white parties as such have had their day. The disinclination of the Independents to form another party tends to confirm this, and the death of the DP should reinforce their decision.

The Prime Minister has now gathered into his Cabinet, and as deputy ministers, men and women some of whom have forsaken old allegiances, racial divisions and outdated policies to direct their efforts towards national unity.

White politicians and would-be politicians should take a lead from this. Zimbabwe does not need any new parties or re-arrangement of individual politicians into new groupings. They would be neither desirable nor effective.

It is a new political scene now and we wish Mr Holland a good rest.

CSO: 4700/1192

## MUGABE'S EMERGENCE AS 'TRUE STATESMAN' HIGHLIGHTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Tendai Mutunhu]

[Text]

SINCE assuming the leadership and premiership of independent Zimbabwe, after a bitter, destructive revolutionary war, Mr Robert Mugabe has justifiably and overwhelmingly won the admiration of not only the citizens of this dynamic country, but also that of the international community.

This has come about because of his political sophistication and astuteness, international statesmanship, reconciliatory posture, racial tolerance and understanding, ideological and philosophical commitment, and his respect for the rule of law.

The Prime Minister has many highly desired personal traits. He is a man of vision and foresight. In addition, he is a very highly principled and ethical man who cherishes and values high moral standards. He respects discipline, human values and the principles of equality.

Mr Mugabe has become a well-known international figure mainly because of his belief in and commitment to the concepts of pan-Africanism, non-alignment and the interdependence of nations.

He is a very strong advocate of regional co-operation and collective security.

Lastly, he has been an active participant in international forums, advocating the eradication of racial oppression and suppression, the elimination of any form of colonialism and imperialism, and the termination of neo-colonialism and the exploitation of man by man.

At home, he has made a commitment to the establishment and attainment of a socialist, egalitarian, and democratic society in Zimbabwe. To create such a revolutionary and dynamic society, five basic, but fundamental principles seem to be strongly advocated.

First, under the principle of nationalism, the inculcation of respect for all citizens without regard to race, colour, ethnic affiliation, and religion is not only deemed necessary, but also highly desirable.

The second principle could be termed a regard

for the common man and woman. This principle centres on the complete and systematic elimination of privileges and reserved rights and the assertion of popular and universal rights and protections.

The third principle involves ideological orientation and direction. What this means is that the people, especially the youth, who are the future leaders of Zimbabwe, should be given the correct ideological perspective and direction.

This involves stressing the importance of co-operation, collective responsibility, military training and preparedness, and the belief in socialist and human and democratic principles. The interests of the nation and the people should be paramount in this ideological education.

The fourth principle is the establishment and attainment of a socialist economic system. Under a socialistic economic system, the people will own and control the means of production and all the natural resources of the country.

The ownership and control of the means of production entails a greater revolutionary responsibility that calls for hard



work, progressive work ethics, a highly disciplined code of behaviour and a very high degree of production of goods and services so that the nation can feed its people, provide them with adequate clothing and shelter as well as give them a sense of hope for a better material future.

The last principle involves a commitment to a civilian government and parliamentary democracy. Under this principle, the establishment and functioning of a people's government is of paramount importance.

Not only that, but the people will also be expected to participate fully in the decision-making process at every level of government, commerce, and industry.

The attainment and fulfilment of these principled objectives would further enhance the Prime Minister's stature as a national and international leader.

Mr Robert Mugabe is destined to become one of Africa's or even the world's greatest leaders and statesmen.

CSO: 4700/1192

# SLOWDOWN OF ECONOMY REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 82 p 7

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's balance of payments is likely to remain under pressure until there is a general recovery in the world economy and commodity prices, says the Reserve Bank's latest economic review.

It also found it "difficult to foresee a reduction in inflationary pressures during 1982" mainly because of the growth of money supply and minimal increase in domestic production.

The rate of inflation dropped slightly in the last quarter of 1981, as did the gap between domestic demand and production.

But because of growing consumer demand and wage increases at the beginning of this year, the trend is unlikely to continue.

On the question of economic growth, the report said import capacities would have to improve, more atten-

tion would have to be given to export promotion and foreign capital inflows attracted.

It painted a gloomy picture of individual sectors within the economy, most of which had shown a drop in production and income.

The manufacturing sector, which was the mainstay of the economy in 1979 and 1980, had lost momentum and its overall production was expected to decline this year.

Increased wage levels would ensure buoyant domestic demand but this would not be met because of foreign exchange shortages and niggling inflation.

The decline in output in the mining industry slowed down in the last quarter of 1981, but sharply rising domestic costs, low prices and transport limitations inhibited a real recovery. Sapa

CSO: 4700/1192

## BUSINESSMEN DISTURBED AT ZVOBGO'S THREAT

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

**DISMAY** has been expressed at statements made by Dr Eddison Zvobgo, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, at Chinhoyi last Sunday, when he called for the eviction of eight UANC families from Chibi and urged local authorities to close shops belonging to UANC members.

A number of white and black businessmen in Chinhoyi, Harare and Bulawayo said this week they were "most disturbed" at such comments made by a Cabinet Minister during an official event when he was representing the Government. They said his speech appeared to "cut right across the policy of reconciliation" as set out by the Prime Minister previously.

A spokesman for the UANC central committee in Harare said the party was "astounded" at the Minister's sweeping condemnation of all UANC members.

"It is a question of liberty and of what can happen to members of other political parties, not just the UANC," said the spokesman. "We have held a meeting of our central committee this week and one of the points discussed was this speech. We shall issue a statement later."

**STRONGLY UNITED**

According to an official confirmation of the speech, distributed on Tuesday by the Zimbabwe Information Service, Dr Zvobgo addressed the Independence anniversary celebrations at the Chinhoyi

showgrounds on April 18 and called on the people to be strongly united to guard against dissident elements.

He reacted "bitterly" to reports of armed dissidents roaming some parts of Mashonaland West Province and called for unity in the whole province. He said dissident elements were fed by some people who still resisted ZANU (PF) rule and warned that there was no second coming of independence.

Saying that the people wanted peace, he said it was a shame if dissidents continued to be harboured, because the people of Chinhoyi were the pioneers in the armed struggle.

The statement said that Dr Zvobgo was "visibly angered" by the inclusion of a UANC choir on the independence anniversary celebration programme and he said that he did not want to see them.

"There is something wrong with the people of this province. In Victoria, where I come from, we do not have this nonsense of other parties because we simply don't tolerate that. We evict such people from our province."

Dr Zvobgo said he would "evict eight families from Chibi next week because they were UANC people," according to the report of his speech issued by ZIS.

He said the UANC had celebrated their independence at the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia time, therefore to have that party in Chinhoyi was an insult.

"Chinhoyi is the national shrine of Zimbabwe because the libe-

ration-war started here. You can't have any other party here except ZANU (PF)," Dr Zvobgo said.

**CLOSE UANC SHOPS**

He urged local authorities to close shops which belonged to UANC members, by not granting them trading licences.

Asked to comment on whether such action might be taken the Mayor of Chinhoyi, Councillor Edgar Kwenda, told a *Gazette* reporter this week: "Dr Zvobgo was speaking as a politician and we are a council. It was a political matter. It was not legislation and we have no comment to make about his speech."

Dr Edward Mazaiwana, secretary-general of the UANC, said yesterday that the matter was being discussed and a statement would be issued later.

A spokesman for the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe could not be contacted for comment.

● Following a meeting to discuss comments made against members of the United African National Council in Chinhoyi by the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, on Sunday, a statement has been made by the UANC central committee.

The committee made these points after its meeting held in Harare on Wednesday, said the UANC permanent secretary yesterday:

"The Chinhoyi Independence celebrations committee officially invited the UANC to participate in

the national Independence celebrations, and in response UANC members participated officially in the preparation of the celebrations in Chinhovi and elsewhere in Zimbabwe...

#### LEGAL PARTY

"The existence of the UANC is not a favour from ZANU(PF). Ours is a fully constituted and legally registered political party with the right, whether Dr Zvobgo likes it or not, to participate in all national affairs.

"Staying away from the

Independence celebrations would have been considered as an unpatriotic act; a boycott of our national celebrations.

"Dr Zvobgo is displaying complete ignorance of the basic principle, the a.b.c. of national liberation, in the question: who is your friend and who is your foe. Perhaps he can be excused since he never participated in the national liberation movement, but at the eleventh hour went his way from America into the Maputo-ZANU hierarchy.

"The UANC members he tried to chase away are the people he ought to work hard to convert into ZANU(PF) membership..."

CSO: 4700/1192

# UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PREPARE TO SERVE IN BUSH

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

**MOST** University of Zimbabwe students are prepared to serve in communal areas during vacations, says the Students' Representative Council.

A statement signed by the president of the Students' Union, Mr Morgan Changamire, the vice-president, Mr Mike Chui, and the eight other members of the SRC, said:

"We are aware of the critical shortage of teachers in the communal areas.

"We believe that the bulk of the student body would not hesitate to accept the challenge of taking up reading, teaching or study-guide posts in these areas during their vacations."

The policy statement said The Year of National Transformation was an inspired challenge to all Zimbabweans, regardless of race, creed or colour, and the students had accepted this.

The students and the council would:

- Help take the university to the people and break the "splendid isolation" of the past.
- Take part in the educational and cultural advancement of Zimbabwe, help organise cultural festivals on campus and, wherever possible, help in such festivals in other parts of the country.
- Help the university restructure courses to make them more relevant and better able to equip the student for the nation's needs.
- Seek to improve accommodation, transport, catering, communication and library services on campus.
- Work for the revival of campus magazines and newsletters.
- Review the Students' Union constitution, drafted 10 years ago, so that it reflects the political changes in the nation.

CSO: 4700/1192

# GOVERNMENT TAKING LEAD IN 'SEX STRUGGLE'

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has taken the initiative in ending sex discrimination, the Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, said yesterday.

She was speaking at the fourth Southern African regional conference of the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession, held at the Victoria Falls.

"For too long girls have received less education and have been driven into stereotyped career paths. Women are also significantly underrepresented in vocational training courses and still occupy very few authoritative positions in either the public or private sectors."

In Zimbabwe, too, primary education was now available for all and enrolment into secondary schools has been greatly increased. Vocational training opportunities almost exclusively reserved for men had been made available for women and new syllabuses were being developed.

A new syllabus for social studies in schools had eliminated sexist emphasis and discrepancies in salaries had been removed.

The creation of the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs was the most significant contribution to the ending of discrimination, said Mrs Chitepo.

The work of changing the role of women was the task of all and not just a dedicated few. Like men, women needed the opportunity to choose the most valid path.

"The majority may well find fulfilment in the home, caring for the family; but for others, the choice must be there so that development is not restricted to the family but can overflow into work, into community affairs and into affairs of state.

"Women must have the opportunity of contributing as fully as possible to the life and welfare of society for the benefit of all," Mrs Chitepo said.

CSO: 4700/1192

PEASANT LANDS CAN YIELD MUCH MORE, SAYS ITALIAN EXPERT

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

**COMMUNAL farmers must improve their farm management so that land can be fully used, says a visiting Italian agriculturist, Mr Saverio Stanzani.**

Mr Stanzani is a member of a four-man Italian government delegation visiting Zimbabwe to see how funds pledged at Zimcord can be invested.

Speaking in an interview yesterday, he said: "When I arrived here last week, I was told that land in the communal areas was being over-grazed and over-utilised. I don't think this is the case — land is not being used properly."

He said there were many small units of land which could be used more efficiently if people formed co-operatives.

"It is not a question of having large pastures, but rather a question of correct feeding of livestock. Yields from dairy cattle

can be dramatically improved if they are fed properly. You do not need vast pasture lands."

This could be achieved, he said, by setting up farming co-operatives, but instead of giving most of the profits to the State, as happens in the Soviet Union, the profits should be reinvested in the farm.

The delegation has already travelled more than 2 000 km around Zimbabwe and has visited seven youth centres.

Mr Giovanni Mangani, a textile industry specialist, said the delegation had been working closely with the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation and the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Community Development.

He said the team had seen a need for training personnel in both industry and agriculture, suggesting that 100 Zimbabweans might be trained in Italy and 100 Italians might come to Zimbabwe in a year's time to instruct in mechanical, technical and home industry skills.

CSO: 4700/1192

## BEIRA-MUTARE PIPELINE AGREEMENT SOUGHT

Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Beira-Mutare pipeline has been ready to pump petrol and diesel to Zimbabwe since last December, but neither its owners, Lonrho Ltd, nor the Government seem able to reach agreement over a tariff.**

Meanwhile, valuable foreign exchange is being lost by having to pay the extra cost of ralling refined products from Maputo and South Africa.

Agreement between the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique was reached in early March, under which the Mozambicans are to receive \$10 per tonne of petrol and diesel pushed up the pipeline plus a guaranteed minimum of 1.6 million tonnes of exports to be sent out through Beira and Maputi on a slide scale tariff basis.

**HOPES**

There were hopes that a tariff agreement with Lonrho would be finalised shortly afterwards, but this did not happen, and the vital fuel link remains empty.

A Ministry of Industry and Energy Development spokesman said yesterday that "discussions have been going on and will continue".

There was no comment from Lonrho.

The impasse appears to stem from Government's insistence that the tariff payable to the company should be kept as close as possible to that charged by Mozambique Railways (CFM) and National Railways of Zimbabwe.

Petrol is ralled from Beira to Mutare at \$38,77c a tonne and diesel at \$23,26c, thus averaging out at \$31,42c a tonne for refined products.

It is understood that a agreement had been reached some time ago under which Lonrho would be paid between \$22 and \$25 per tonne reducing over the years to around \$10.

This offer, however, has now been withdrawn although the company has dropped its demands to \$20,75c a tonne.

The cost of ralling refined products from storage tanks at Feruka refinery at Mutare averages out at \$31 a tonne to Harare.

**AGREEMENT**

Then, added to this, is the cost of transporting ethanol from the Lowveld to various storage depots around the country.

Another factor to be considered is the agreement between Zimbabwe and Algeria for the supply of refined products, which is due to come into effect from May 1.

The storage tanks at Beira are already full and have been since January, with 50 000 cubic metres of diesel and 20 000 cubic metres of petrol stockpiled at the port.

Obviously, if the pipeline continues to remain dormant, other methods of delivery will have to be used, such as transshipping the diesel to Maputo for onward delivery.

The cost of ralling from this port to Harare averages out at around \$89 a tonne.



## FINANCIAL SECTOR'S ROLE ANALYZED

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Dr Cladius Lewis, University of Zimbabwe]

[Text]

**TRADITIONALLY** the financial sector has received little attention in the literature of economic development, compared to other factors like labour and capital.

This is mainly because of the emphasis usually placed on the savings — investment nexus, with the implication (which is arguably contentious) that investment will always be readily available.

The financial sector was thus perceived as playing a minor or passive role in development, reflecting the lack of demand for financial services. This role is what economists call "demand-following".

Recently, however, this perception has undergone some transformation to the extent that the financial sector is now countenanced as being growth inducing and, hence, "supply-leading".

Whether the role of the financial sector is demand-following or supply-leading is, nonetheless, a matter of controversy on both theoretical and empirical grounds.

With regard to the former, there is still, a

noticeable void in the theory of finance as it affects economic development. The empirical evidence has been less than definitive, with some studies showing a supply-leading role whilst others finding the opposite.

It must be stressed, however, that the evidence has tended to be fragmentary. It is more likely, therefore, that the true role straddles or incorporates elements from each of the two models.

Economic development is usually said to have occurred when an economy is transformed from a "traditional" system — in which per capita income is both low and displays little or no long-run growth—into a "modern" one.

**LONG-RUN**

In this, per capita income is relatively higher, with actual or potential long-run growth. In the former system, firms are typically owned and run by owner-managers who, by and large, directly finance investment from their own savings, i.e. internal or self-finance.

The amount of external finance available is relatively small and costly and the financial market tends to be highly risk-averse. This means investments that lead to substantial increases in

productivity are virtually non-existent and capital formation may occur without any attendant generation of financial assets.

Typically, firms in such an economy tend to be "jacks of all trades" (involved in all forms of economic activity), dichotomising the decisions to save or to invest.

This means that savings are channelled to investment on fewer and fewer occasions. In the absence of a mechanism to divert investable surpluses to productive use economic development is thus retarded.

To bridge the gap between savings and investment (which widens with increase in specialisation) one of two approaches can be made.

One is through direct external finance — in which investors who are borrowers issue open-market securities (bonds, equity capital, etc.) directly to the savers in the non-financial sector who provide the surplus funds.

**INDIRECT**

The other approach is through indirect finance — in which these borrowers issue securities to a financial sector that acts as a "go-between" and, in turn, issues monetary

and non-monetary indirect securities to the savers. In this case the financial sector merely channels funds from surplus to deficit units.

A relationship between the growth of the financial sector and economic development is established when a mechanism is employed to induce savings and stimulate investment. This happens when the creation of various financial "go-betweens" generates not only additional savings but also results in a widespread allocation of surplus funds towards productive investments.

It is then that the financial sector contributes to economic development.

In order to empirically determine the extent of such a contribution, 57 developing and 19 developed countries were selected as the data set on the basis of the availability of the

relevant financial and income information (at constant 1970 US\$) contained in the IMF publication *International Financial Statistics* (various issues). The data set is given in Table 1.

A major feature of financial development is financial deepening (regarded in this article as the use of financial stocks).

### QUASI-MONEY

Specifically, with economic development, financial assets grow relative to income, i.e. the ratio of assets to income increases. The indices of financial deepening used in this article are the ratios of quasi-money (QM) to gross domestic product (GDP) and of money - broadly defined (M) to GDP.

The first proposition that is examined is that per capita GDP is a function of financial deepening. The results of the relevant calculations are given in Table 2.

When all the countries in the data set are used it is found that there is a significant statistical result, with the coefficients of both (QM/GDP) and (M/GDP) when regressed on per capita

GDP having the expected positive signs.

This means that per capita GDP increases as financial deepening increases.

For the sub-set containing only developing countries, however, only the per capita GDP versus (QM/GDP) relationship is statistically significant, while for the developed countries sub-set no significant relationship is found and the coefficients of both (QM/GDP) and (M/GDP) are wrong-sided, i.e. per capita GDP decreases as financial deepening increases.

This latter-most observation may be due to the fact that (QM/GDP) and (M/GDP) are not adequate measures of financial deepening in developed economies because the more developed the financial sector the greater will be the amount of financial assets and services originating from financial institutions other than commercial banks (such as savings and insurance companies).

In less developed economies such institutions play a relatively unimportant role.

The second proposition that is examined is the link between financial development and economic growth by way of a stimulation of savings (and their channelling to investment financing).

It is therefore necessary to see if an empirical relationship exists between capital accumulation (measured here as gross capital formation per GDP) and financial deepening. The results (see Table 3) show that such a relationship does exist, is statistically significant for all the data sub-sets (all-developing and developed countries) and the coefficients of both (QM/GDP) and (M/GDP) are right-sided, i.e. the greater the extent of financial deepening the greater the extent to which investment is undertaken.

The empirical results, though not conclusive, indicate that, on the whole, financial deepening results in a higher level of per capita income and a higher rate of capital accumulation.

This lends support to the supply-leading thesis of the role of the financial sector in economic development.

TABLE ONE: Countries in the data set.

#### DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Algeria; Benin; Bolivia; Brazil; Cameroon; China, Rep. of; Colombia; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; India; Indonesia; Iran; Iraq; Ivory Coast; Jordan; Kenya; Korea; Madagascar; Malawi; Malaysia; Mauritania; Mauritius; Morocco; Nepal; Nicaragua; Nigeria; Pakistan; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra

Leone; South Vietnam; Sri Lanka; Sudan; Syria; Tanzania; Thailand; Togo; Trinidad/Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Uganda; Upper Volta; Zaïre; Zambia.

#### DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Australia; Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Fed. Rep.; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Kuwait; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; United States.

TABLE TWO: The effect of financial deepening on per capita GDP.

(a) Financial Deepening (QM/GDP) (in %)	Per Capita GDP (1970 US\$)		
	All Countries	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
0 ... ..	434	182	2 960
20 ... ..	1 017	349	2 868
40 ... ..	1 600	516	2 775
60 ... ..	2 182	684	2 683
80 ... ..	2 765	851	2 590
100 ... ..	3 348	1 018	2 498

(b) Financial Deepening (M/GDP) (in %)	Per Capita GDP (1970 US\$)		
	All Countries	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
0 ... ..	435	176	3 188
20 ... ..	691	232	3 066
40 ... ..	946	289	2 944
60 ... ..	1 202	345	2 822
80 ... ..	1 457	401	2 700
100 ... ..	1 713	458	2 578

† Statistically significant results.  
‡ Statistically insignificant results.

TABLE THREE: The effect of financial deepening on capital accumulation.

(a) Financial Deepening (QM/GDP) (in %)	Gross capital formation per GDP (in %)		
	All Countries	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
0 ... ..	17	15	19
20 ... ..	21	20	24
40 ... ..	24	26	28
60 ... ..	28	31	32
80 ... ..	32	36	36
100 ... ..	36	41	40

(b) Financial Deepening (M/GDP) (in %)	Gross capital formation per GDP (in %)		
	All Countries	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
0 ... ..	14	14	14
20 ... ..	17	16	18
40 ... ..	20	19	22
60 ... ..	23	22	26
80 ... ..	27	25	29
100 ... ..	30	28	33

All results in this table are statistically significant.

## RAILWAYS PURCHASES VEHICLES FROM FRG

Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

**BULAWAYO.**

**THE National Railways of Zimbabwe has bought 28 commercial vehicles, valued at more than \$1 000 000, from a German company.**

The vehicles are to be purchased through the local agents of the company MAN, and will be added to the railways road services fleet.

Although the railways did not disclose the amount involved in the purchase, the First Secretary for Economic Affairs at the Federal Republic of Germany's Embassy in Harare, Mr Juergen Louis, said the deal was worth more than \$1 million.

Mr Louis, who is in charge of the German stand at the 1982 Inter-

national Trade Fair, said the deal had been "concluded a couple of days ago" but a statement from the National Railways of Zimbabwe said it will take advantage of a loan arranged between the governments of Germany and Zimbabwe.

The statement went on: "This loan will provide the foreign currency for the purchase and supply of 20 tractors and eight rigid-chassis vehicles.

"These will be purchased through local agents."

Mr Louis said German companies were doing good business. Zimbabwean companies had shown a positive interest in their products.

He said an order for optical equipment had been placed by the Zim-

babwe Government for the Surveyor-General's Office.

Zimbabwean buyers had also shown great interest in industrial plant and heavy machinery, construction machinery, earth-moving equipment and motor vehicle parts.

Asked what the Federal Republic of Germany was doing in the way of two-way trade, Mr Louis said that they had an export adviser in Harare who was attached to the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI).

He said the adviser was there to increase Zimbabwean exports to Germany, Europe and other countries.

At present he was preparing the export lines and, apart from increasing the traditional export products like tobacco and minerals, he was also looking at new products that could be exported to Germany.

CSO: 4700/1192

## PHARMACY CRISIS FOR RURAL AREAS REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

AT least four pharmacies in Harare have closed down this year, several others are on the market and some in rural areas of Zimbabwe are up for sale.

The town of Karoi has no pharmacist at present since a former business shut down several years ago.

Another important rural pharmacy which will close by July is Phelps and Company of Kadoma, owned by Mr George Economus. The closure of this business, serving a huge farming area, will leave no pharmacy between Kadoma and Harare to the north and Kwekwe to the south.

Mr Economus, his wife and their three young children intend to return to New Zealand. They arrived from that country in 1974 and took over the pharmacy about six years ago.

He said he had tried to sell it as a going concern but could find no buyer with the capital to take over his stock and the pharmacy.

"We have to leave here in July and now I have no option but to sell up everything. I am advising my customers so that they can

stock up with enough of what they may need to get them through the winter," he said.

Pharmacies which have closed down in Harare during the last few months include the Braemar at Avondale, Covent Garden formerly at the corner of Moffat Street and Speke Avenue, the Mall at the Fife Avenue shopping centre and Dysons, previously in Manica road before a bomb wrecked ZANU(PF) headquarters in the same building.

## TRYING TO SELL

Several other city pharmacies are on the market but qualified buyers with enough capital to take them over are very scarce.

Reasons given for quitting their businesses by most pharmacists include frustration, shortage of qualified staff and a wish to retire.

Most said they faced continual frustrations with the shortage of ethical or brand drugs and products, cosmetics, photographic items and other stock "across the board", price controls and other difficulties.

One well-known suburban pharmacist said that if he could

find a buyer he would retire immediately but "nobody wants to invest in this business now."

Another said that allocations for various medicines today were practically the same as in 1965 but demand was increasing. Patients who could not get prescriptions filled at various clinics added to the general demand for drugs and services. Sometimes these were "unsuitable" to their illnesses, he said.

A spokesman for the Retail Pharmacists Association confirmed that a number of pharmacists in various centres had closed or had put their businesses on the market recently.

"There are a lot of difficulties at present. We have all been heavily cut in stocks," he said. "But in town one pharmacist can borrow from another. In rural areas there is nobody near who can help if one runs out of anything so the rural pharmacists are in a very tight position."

As far as price control was concerned, he said it was chiefly the wholesale pharmaceutical importers and suppliers who faced the problem of losing money by buying imported stock at prices higher than they could sell them for in Zimbabwe. But that, in turn, meant that wholesale supplies were often short and could not meet all the demand from pharmacists.

# GOVERNMENT TO FLOAT LONG-TERM LOAN

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Apr 82 p 11

[Text]

THE Government is to float a new long-term loan for an amount of \$25 000 000 at a rate of interest of 13% per annum against the issue of Local Registered Stock. The purchase price is \$100 per cent. Payment of not less than \$10 per cent is required on application while any outstanding balance is payable at or before 11 am on Tuesday June 29, 1982. The stock will be redeemed at par on April 30, 2007, but the Minister of Finance may elect to redeem the stock at par in whole or in part, on a pro rata basis, on or after April 30, 2002, subject to three months notice being given to stockholders.

Subscription lists will be opened at 9 am on Friday April 30, 1982 and will be closed when the loan has been fully subscribed or, at the latest at 11 am on Tuesday May 4, 1982.

The purpose of this loan is to assist in financing expenditure in connexion with economic, social and administrative services in Zimbabwe.

Application must be made on Form "A" provided with the prospectus and should be addressed to the General Manager, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, (Stock Office), P O Box 1283, Salisbury, Zimbabwe.

Only applications for amounts of \$100 nominal value of stock or a multiple thereof will be considered; no allotment will be made for less than \$100 of stock. Interest will be payable half-yearly on April 30, and the October 30, and the first payment will be made on October 30, 1982.

Until the stock allotment is fully paid up, interest will be calculated at the rate of 13% per annum on amounts received, based on the number of days from the date of receipt of the money by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe to the day preceding that on which the stock becomes fully paid. Thereafter, interest will be calculated at the rate of 13% per annum on the amount of stock allotted, up to and including October 29, 1982. Subsequent payments of interest will be calculated at 13% per annum on a half-yearly basis up to the date of redemption.

## EXODUS OF SKILLED WORKERS CONTINUES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

**THE** skills drain through emigration is continuing in Zimbabwe this year, especially in the technical and managerial fields, though some positive gains have been made in other sectors.

Figures for February, 1982, recently released by the Central Statistics office also show that more men emigrated than women, and revealed a general trend of male dominance in the technical fields.

While the country gained a total of 100 workers in the professional, technical and related fields — which include physical scientists, engineers, draughtsmen, technicians, physicians and surgeons, accountant, auditors and teachers — in February this year, 81 emigrated in the same month.

**LOSSES**

The country showed a loss in the managerial and administrative fields, clerical and related workers' fields, sales, service and agricultural workers' fields.

Losses were also registered in the production and related workers fields — which include production supervisors, general foremen, miners, quarrymen, mechanical engineers, aircraft workers, motor mechanics and related fields, electricians, construction workers and printers. While the country gained 42 workers in this category in February this year, 132 emigrated.

The country gained 24 engineers and lost 13 while three draughtsmen left without being replaced. The statistics show a serious loss of engineering technicians — with 10 emigrating and none replacing them.

**AUDITORS**

Thirteen auditors and accountants left Zimbabwe, with only eight coming in. Another big loss was in the managerial and administrative field where a total of 42 emigrated and 15 came to work in the country.

In the mechanical engineering field, the country only gained eight workers, compared with 29 who emigrated. The motor mechanic industry showed no loss with eight leaving and the same number coming into the country.

The production supervisors and general foremen, miners, quarrymen and related workers field gained one worker each to the loss of five, in each case.

The health sector was also hard-hit, registering a loss of 27 nurses

and midwives and a gain of only five.

However, four physicians and surgeons came into the country and three emigrated.

The statistics reflected a positive gain in the teaching field with only 13 teachers emigrating and 52 coming in.

The total of male emigrants was put at 356 (195 immigrants) and females at 175 (57).

Losses of female workers were mainly registered in the clerical and related fields — with 22 immigrants and 95 emigrants in February this year. Ten females in the sales workers field were lost with a gain of only one.

The country also lost 104 workers in other fields with a gain of only 32 within the same month.

## BRIEFS

**ZUCCO TREASURER SUSPENDED**--The Zimbabwe United Chambers of Commerce Organisation (ZUCCO), has suspended its treasurer, Dr Isaac Samuriwo, for failing to produce a financial report. This was announced by ZUCCO president Mr Jairus Munyoro yesterday. He said Dr Samuriwo was suspended at the organisation's general assembly on Tuesday after failing to produce a financial statement. ZUCCO is to hold its first national congress on July 6 and 7, Mr Munyoro said. [Text] [Harare BUSINESS HERALD in English 29 Apr 82 p 1]

**EXPORTS TO ARABS**--Bulawayo--Live cattle from drought-stricken Matabeleland may soon be flown to the Middle East, on a regular basis, if a Saudi Arabian entrepreneur gets his way. The businessman, who has asked not to be named, is in Zimbabwe to weigh up the prospects of investing in the country. He visited the trade fair yesterday. On Monday, he will see officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in Harare for a cattle export permit. "I am advised the airlift of cattle is acceptable," he said. He seeks to buy young slaughter stock, which he says he would airlift 100 at a time, twice a week. "You have cattle dying on the hoof, so what better way is there of easing the situation than by selling them for hard foreign currency?" he said. He met cattlemen at the Bulawayo Agricultural Show in the trade fair showgrounds yesterday. The chairman of the cattle section, Mr Eric York, said afterwards that Zimbabwe could supply the beef. The Saudis want young beef which farmers are presently losing money on. The Saudi businessman was due to meet Cold Storage Commission officials today. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Apr 82 p 1]

**TOBACCO GROWING PERIOD EXTENDED**--The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday granted an extension of the growing period for tobacco to a number of farmers in eight of the country's areas. The extension was necessary, a ministry statement said, because of the drought causing abnormal growing conditions in some areas. The ministry added that all tobacco plants of a type other than oriental should be destroyed before May 1. Areas not affected by this declaration are Karoi north and south. Centenary/Mount Darwin, Bindura/Shamva, Chipuriro, Trelawney/Darwendale and Rusape/Nyazura/Headlands. An extension of the growing period was granted for tobacco plants required for the production of the current season's crop. The tobacco plants required for production during the current season should be destroyed before May 12, the statement added. The statement said that in the case of farms near the eight areas mentioned, individual applications submitted through the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association would be given consideration. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 82 p 3]



CENSUS VITAL--An equitable distribution of Zimbabwe's wealth could only be effective if the Government is sure of the number of people in the country, Mr Joseph Mapondera, the Census Manager, (Co-ordination and Administration), said yesterday. Mr Mapondera was speaking at the opening of a one-week training session for district administrators, who are to supervise the census. "A population census is vital for the Government's rural-oriented development policy because it enables the redistribution and enlargement of the national cake," he said. "It is important to know how people are distributed: factors affecting their economic and social life and factors affecting their fertility, mortality, migration rates and the rate at which these people are increasing," he said. He said a population census was necessary because it helped people plan and make projections in demands for amenities and services in the future. "District administrators, as the heads of Government at local level, are central to the successful execution, evaluation and implementation of the census results," he said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Apr 82 p 3]

SUGAR PRICE SLUMP--Zimbabwe's sugar industry has been "very hard hit" by the slump in the international sugar price which is at its lowest for 2 1/2 years. A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Sugar Association, Mr Geoff Thomas, said foreign exchange earnings this year would be very low as a result of the price slump, which on the London market was fetching only 126 pounds sterling a tonne, according to latest figures. Zimbabwe exported about 200,000 tonnes of sugar a year, but the price was well below the cost of production, and farmers in the country were suffering badly. Mr Thomas said he saw no chance of the sugar market recovering "in the short term" and so there was no point in holding back sugar. "We have got to get rid of our crops." The crash in the market comes as a result of heavy over-supply, climbing production and falling consumption. In late 1980 fears of shortage pushed the London market to a six-year high of 446 pounds sterling. The latest figure for world sugar production this year is 96 million tonnes--six million tonnes above consumption.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Apr 82 p 5]

VISA LAWS EASED--Maputo--Mozambique and Zimbabwe have eased visa regulations for each other's official delegations, AIM, the official Mozambique news agency, reported here yesterday. Visas will now be issued to visiting delegations at their point of entry and need no longer be applied for through embassies. A note from the Mozambican Foreign Ministry said that official delegations should nevertheless inform embassies of their expected date of arrival and carry appropriate credentials to be shown on entry. Facilities for Zimbabwean and Mozambican citizens to visit each other's countries was one of the issues discussed by the two governments during Mozambican President Machel's visit to Zimbabwe in August 1980, AIM said. A spokesman in the Zimbabwe Immigration Department yesterday afternoon confirmed the new visa requirements for to and from the two countries and added that a memorandum to this effect had been circulated to the relevant officials.--Ziana. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Apr 82 p 5]



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 B12A-RETURN DATE:

B20- PUBLICATION-2:

B24A-STOCK TYPE CODES: D

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